



Dear Chris
Well, here I am at last in
old Vienna- I should have done it
years ago. Friendly people,
cobble streets, beautiful parks
and delicious food. A great trip on
Royal Jordanian! Vienna's
International Airport was so efficient
and the welcome was wonderful.
A good start for the holiday
"Auf wiedersehen"
as they say here.
Love Bob



C. Smith

P.O. Box 302

AMMAN-JORDAN

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THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

Volume 6 Number 40

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Photo by Zuhreb

Forty-two years of growth

Page 6

On the Occasion of
INDEPENDENCE DAY

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Supplément
en français

Le Nil en péril
p. 22

Voyage en
Cisjordanie
p. 23



Photo by Hassan Ibrahim



Photo by Frida Mdanet

Madaba

More than just
mosaics

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Vocational training gets a boost

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

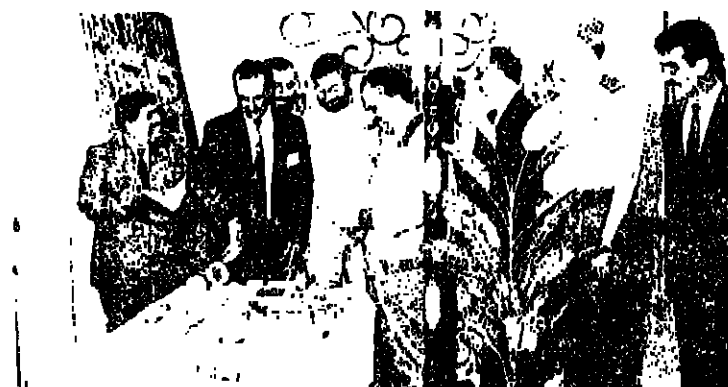
SINCE A programme for the establishment of vocational schools began in 1952 with an industrial school in Jebel Hussain, increasing importance has been laid on this branch of education and its role in shaping the future Jordanian society.

In a recent speech at the inauguration ceremony of the new Hay Nazzal Vocational Training Complex, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan stressed the importance of concentrating on subjects that are linked to the needs of the community and of bringing the best instructors to urban and rural areas to help realize this goal.

The Ministry of Education has opened 104 vocational centres since 1982. They offer 26 specialized trades in the industrial, agricultural, commercial, and health sectors. These specialized trades range from hotel management to nursing, from welding, tool making, carpentry and upholstery to dressmaking.

A third of the total of students enrolled in the secondary educational cycle, some 29,000 is enlisted in the scheme and a limited amount of vocational guidance is given at primary levels to help students move into a suitable vocational stream.

In such schools, attention is paid to general education as well as to the learning of a trade. In an industrial school curriculum, roughly 15 per cent of the timetable would be devoted to languages (Arabic and English), Arab geography and history, sports and religion, 20 per cent to general sciences (mathematics, physics and chemistry); 20



Prince Hassan inaugurates the Hay Nazzal Vocational Training Complex

per cent to subjects such as technical drawing, hygiene and safety, related to the vocational subject and 45 per cent in practical workshop training.

The needs of the Jordanian market are varied but it requires primarily more manpower skills. For graduates with the general certificate of education in science or literature, employment opportunities are limited, the graduates being untrained in a specialized skill yet not willing to join the unskilled labour force.

To narrow the gap between skilled workers and general certificate holders, the Ministry of Education intends to introduce pre-vocational courses and applied crafts activities in the eighth, ninth and 10th grades of academic schools and another vocational component in two to three weekly sessions in the 11th and 12th grades in order to create a corps of trainable graduates.

The petrol boom of the last few decades created greater wealth and hence a rise in consumerism and a rapid growth in society without an accompanying infrastructure. Consequently, there is a surplus of highly trained doctors but an insufficient number of nurses, a surplus of engineers but a lack of skilled workers, a high demand on good but little home production.

Since 1976 when nursing was introduced but attracted few students, the Ministry of Education has brought nursing courses under its umbrella and thus solved the problem of making

the profession socially acceptable. Many nursing teachers now work under the Ministry of Education and there is a proposal for the establishment of local infirmaries for training and school health care purposes.

The main recommendations of the first national educational conference held last September as regards vocational training are now in the process of being initiated. These include an emphasis on productivity - ie that practical training should lead to a usable and saleable article or trade. In response to this call, items produced by 75 vocational centres around the country were on display at the Hay Nazzal Vocational Complex and similar exhibitions of work are planned for the future. The Ministry will also open the first school for training students in printing, book-binding, graphic design and other skills related to the printing industry not only to supply its own needs in improving the quality of school-books, but also to ensure a supply of skilled labour to the many private printing presses in Amman.

To ensure the onward trend of vocational education, a general directorate for vocational training will be set up under the present director Dr Ahmed Atwan. The directorate's field of activity will be enlarged to include some control over the academic schools. Increased productivity of the schools will also help finance the equipment of costly facilities in new and existing schools necessary to maintain and improve training standards.

Soviet Ambassador says Mideast conflict will dominate summit agenda

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

SOVIET AMBASSADOR to Jordan Mr Alexander Zinchuk, has denied rumours that the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had called on Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman, Yasser Arafat, to recognize Israel. "There was absolutely no request from Gorbachev to recognize Israel," he said.

Mr Zinchuk pointed out to reporters at a press conference Sunday that the talks between the Soviet and the PLO leader ships have stressed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and that of Israel to exist.

He emphasized the need to include the PLO in the international conference on equal footing with the other parties. He said the Soviet position on this subject is clear, and while his country can be flexible on tactical matters, it cannot compromise on principles.

The Soviet envoy explained that the form of Palestinian representation in the proposed conference is left for the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people. "If the PLO comes to agreement with the other Arab parties on the form of its representation, be it a joint Arab delegation or an independent Palestinian delegation, we support their decision."

Mr Zinchuk pointed out the importance of the summit meeting to take place next week between Gorbachev and Reagan. He said the two leaders will discuss matters of mutual concern. "Naturally," he said, "the Middle East conflict will be given more attention than other regional issues during the summit."

He said the Soviet stand on the need to achieve peace in the area is firm in that it calls for the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the settlement of the Pales-



Mr Alexander Zinchuk

tinian problem in all its aspects through an international conference with the participation of all parties involved, including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. He stressed that such a conference should be effective, and not just "an umbrella or a cocktail party as the Americans and the Israelis want".

Recently the mass media have been disclosing that the Soviet Union has become more flexible towards resuming diplomatic relations with Israel. Mr Zinchuk said that the Western and Israeli media have been distorting his country's position. He stressed that the Soviet Union will resume diplomatic relations with Israel only if the latter agrees to complete withdrawal from the occupied territories, recognizes the Palestinians' right to self-determination and attends an effective international conference.

On the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet diplomat said that his country's position has been very clear in demanding a settlement to the conflict, and it was one of the nations that helped to reach the UN Resolution 598. "Our position was not only reflected in our calls to put an end to the war, but also in the practical steps we have taken towards that end," he added.

ARAB MODEL SCHOOLS

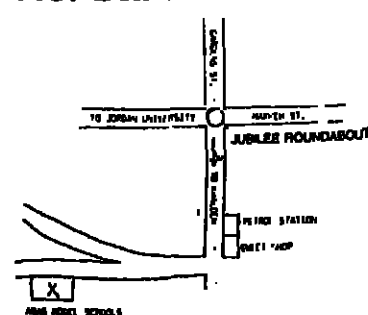
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28 MAY 1988

Sun energizes local industry

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

NO-ONE who was in Jordan in recent weeks could doubt that it is a suitable country for solar energy, and Jordanians are certainly showing a greater interest in using their abundant sunshine as a power source.

In the first quarter of 1988 the percentage of Jordanian households with solar water heaters rose from 22 to 26 per cent. By the end of 1988 this should rise to at least 27-28 per cent and the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and Jordan's solar equipment manufacturers should have no trouble in fulfilling plans to have 63 per cent of households using solar energy by 1995.

Mr Edward Hanania of the Arab Solar Industries Company (ASIC), Jordan's largest equipment manufacturer, says the growth in demand has been boosted by the fact that solar-heating units have become more compact, durable, cheap and efficient and also require little maintenance. Many new buyers have also been influenced by neighbours who are satisfied with their own systems.

ASIC has had an extra boost from a lottery it has been running to celebrate its 15th anniversary. The chance to win a villa has been a powerful incentive to new buyers. In its 15 years ASIC has managed to capture around 80 per cent of the Jordanian market and has developed extensive markets abroad, with exports now taking some 40 per cent of its production.

The company has also enjoyed growing success with licensing agreements for its equipment developed in Jordan to be manufactured abroad.

ASIC equipment is already made in Pakistan, Malaysia and Thailand, and the company has recently signed an agreement with the Las Palmas-based Nico International which has production facilities in Las Palmas, Gibraltar, Spain and the United States. Negotiations are also underway for licensing agreements with companies in Egypt, Togo and France.

The element of the ASIC equipment that attracts foreign manufacturers is its use of a flat plate solar collector with a flexible, high efficiency absorber made of EPDM (ethylene, propylene, diamin and monomer) which has been shown to give better results than traditional metallic absorbers. The use of the more flexible EPDM plate also allows for greater flexibility in the design of equipment, and a number of sophisticated elements needed to control the flow in the solar collectors can be eliminated, making production easier and cheaper.

The EPDM can, for example, simplify the job of heating a swimming pool. Absorber plates can be laid on a nearby roof and connected to the inlet/outlet of the pool and using the existing pool pump. The usual aluminium box with glazing that was installed around the pool itself as part of the heating system is no longer needed.

Despite his company's success in outside markets, Mr Hanania sees the local market as ASIC's major focus particularly as the range of applications for solar energy is growing steadily. ASIC has recently produced a successful prototype for a solar heating and cooling. It is the first time such a pump has been tried in Jordan, and Mr Hanania is confident that it will be well accepted in Jordan for heating while Gulf companies are already showing interest in it for cooling systems.

Heat pumps are usually electrically powered but ASIC have re-designed theirs to use electricity only when the solar power is insufficient. It is possible to have a 100 per cent solar system but at present it is too expensive to be economically feasible — which Mr Hanania defines as able to pay back its purchase cost within two years. It is also now possible to have a system connected to central heating boilers which can save on diesel by pre-heating the water in the boiler.

Agricultural applications for solar power are also expanding. The EPDM collector can be used for heating just the root zone of plants rather than heating a complete greenhouse, and ASIC will also be introducing a solar pump into the market by the end of this year. The pump has a 100 cubic metre capacity and is mobile, it actually looks rather



Solar energy used to produce electricity

like a wheelbarrow. The company is now working to modify

the design of the pump to reduce its cost.

Farmers in Thailand are already benefiting from ASIC's solar system for drying natural products. The system is particularly suited to drying natural rubber which tends to develop an unwanted yellow colour from traditional smoke-drying.

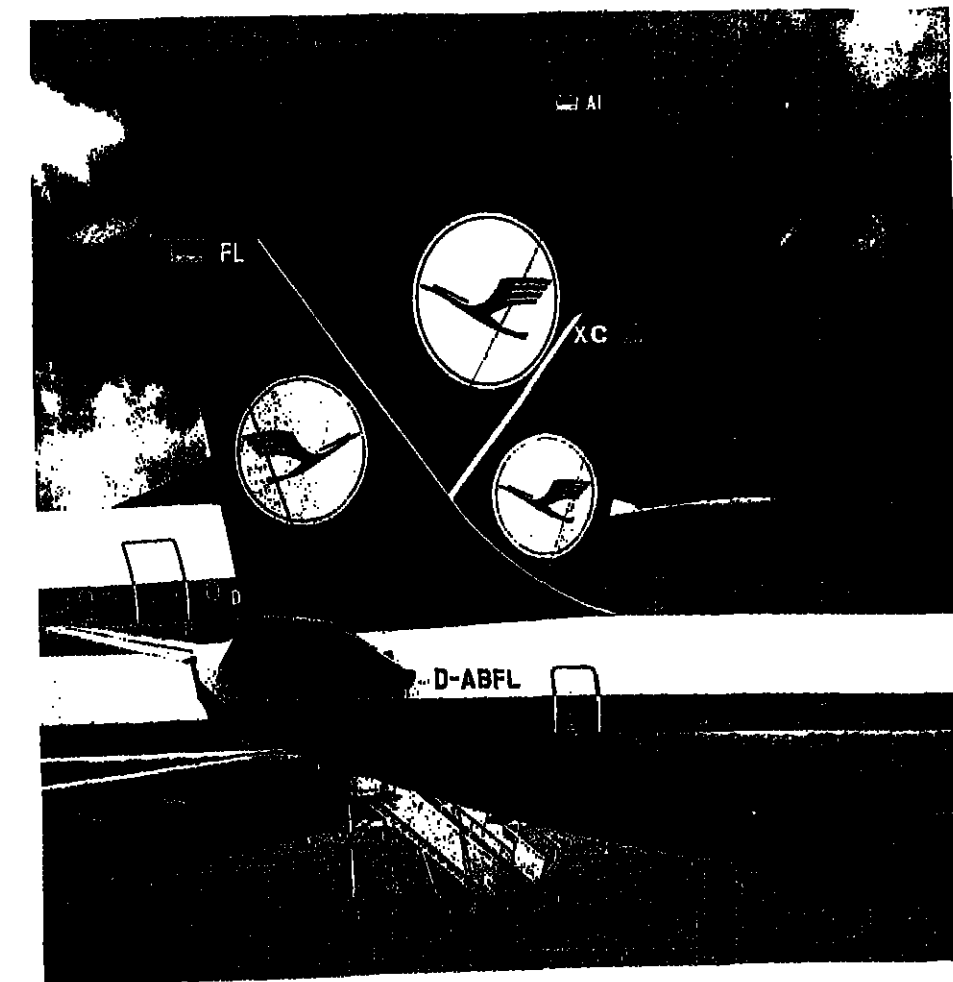
Future developments in the use of solar energy are likely to be concentrated on the development of integrated systems using more than one form of renewable energy. ASIC now has contracts with both Dutch and Danish companies for research and development work. Under a 1985 agreement with the Hague-based R & S, it is working on the use of photovoltaic cells. ASIC's factory already uses photo-voltaics for its own lighting but according to Mr Hanania it is not yet economically feasible for general use.

This year the company signed a contract with Advanced Wind Power Products of Denmark, and the two companies will be working on technology for the co-generation of wind, photovoltaic and thermal energy.

Mr Hanania has no doubts about the need for greater use of renewable energy sources. He says their economic benefits to the consumer are clear, a system should pay for itself within two years leaving the user with only minimal costs for maintenance. But he is also convinced that alternative energy is necessary for the survival of the environment.

"Governments must start seriously setting their policies for future energy sources," he says, as "the continued dependence on fossil fuels is going to have a disastrous effect on food supplies." In contrast, renewable energy is available to all, in developing countries it can provide jobs where labour is plentiful, and it has no possible harmful effects on the environment.

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MAY FAIR

27th May 1988

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- HANDICRAFTS-GAMES- REFRESHMENTS
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ALL PROCEEDS TO CHARITY

ONLY A short distance from Madaba in any direction are the austere craggy mountains typical of Jordanian landscape — Jebel Beni Hamida, Ma'in Spa, Wadi Mujib, and Amman itself. The ancient town of Madaba, in sharp contrast, is nestled in an area of luxuriant, gently rolling hills. From vantage points within the city you can see the soft green of young wheat stretching toward the far-off horizon.

Given this setting, it is natural that agriculture form an important part of the economy, but if you are expecting a quiet little farming community you will find that Madaba has some surprises in store. Spend a day exploring the town and the surrounding area and you will see both the Madaba of today and a hint of her yesterdays.

History

Madaba's history dates back to 2000 BC, to the mid-Bronze Age. It is referred to in the Bible as Medeba, a border town of the



St. George's Church: home of the famous map of Palestine

Moabites. Over the centuries its role as a flourishing centre of trade meant that it became an important city in the region whose wealth allowed for the development of a rich artistic culture. The treasures that remain to us from Madaba's glory days are the mosaics for which the city is still famous.

Madaba was destroyed by war and then again by earthquake in the mid eighth century. After that it remained in ruins until the early nineteenth century when 2,000 Christians came from Karak to establish a town on the old site. When the settlers were digging foundations for their buildings they found the Byzantine mosaics still exist in homes and churches all over the city.

Another treasure from the past is the art of carpet making — an honourable profession in Madaba dating back some 1400 years. Beautiful, well done carpets have always been a sign of a wealthy household. Today's carpets feature bright combinations of colours and motifs made of triangles and horizontal strips.

One of the most popular motifs is that of the moon; others represent chains or steps. There are a number of weavers who still carry on the traditional craft. Abu Marwan has been a weaver since he was 16 years old — some 40 years ago. He sits at his loom in a shop hung with finished carpets, but what catches the eye are the bright banks of wool, fresh from the dye pot, which hang along one wall. There are oranges, greens, and blues, but the reds predominate, as they do in the carpets.

The weft threads, those that will run the length of the carpet, are strung tightly through the weft worn but sturdy loom. Here the local wool is twisted with goat hair for extra strength. A number of shuttles are filled with

A day in Madaba

wool of different colours; these he uses to work the designs.

As Abu Marwan works, his hands stained green with dye, he explains that most of his carpets are done to order, for customers who specify the designs and colours that they want. He works quickly and confidently, with no need to refer to a pattern. He knows exactly how the finished piece will be.

You can buy carpets from the weavers or from local souvenir shops, which also stock bedouin daggers, brass coffee pots, Hebron glass and ceramics, and religious mementoes. Samir Hadad, proprietor of the Nemo Bazaar, is also an enthusiastic salesman of the city's history and culture, and is generous with helpful hints about what to see and do.

Go to Madaba or Where to go?

From Amman, take the Madaba exit from the Airport Road and you will be there in 15-20 minutes. Or, if you're planning a full day out, why not take the less direct route through Na'our and stop to see the Hebron glass blowers work their magic at their road-side workshop. It is also quite easy to get to Madaba by bus from the central bus station in Abdali.

As you approach Madaba on the King's Highway you are in fact skirting the main part of town, which lies to the north and west. The towering spire of the Church of the Virgin Mary dominates the skyline, and makes a useful landmark if you get turned around in the winding streets of the old city.

There are a number of places to go to see the famous Madaba mosaics. It is worth visiting a number of them, to begin to get a sense of the amazing variety and quantity of mosaics that still survive — and to imagine the



Abu Marwan: preserving the traditions of his forefathers

city at its height of cultural activity in the sixth century.

Mosaic Apostles' Church

This one doesn't look like a church; a concrete building has been erected over the original site to protect the mosaic-covered floors. However, you can't miss it; it is located right on the King's Highway at the south

By Heidi Taylor
Star Staff Writer

end of town, and has a large painted Jordanian flag and sign on the front wall.

The elderly custodian leads you inside and points out human and animal figures, fruits and trees, all made up of tiny squares of delicately coloured stone. He also shows you the best spots to view the floors without walking on their fragile surfaces. The entrance fee is 250 fils.

Madaba Archaeological Museum

The museum is not far from the Mosaic Apostles' Church but is a bit tricky to find. From the

church go up the hill away from the highway and take your third right. The entrance is in alleyway facing Alla Furniture.

This small and charming museum is on three different levels with entrance from a central courtyard at the back. One section is devoted to folklores, showing traditional costumes and jewellery. Another displays artefacts from ancient times. Another recreates a typical Madaba house. Here again are mosaics in their original locations, but here the colours seem more vibrant than in the other sites. The designs are always beautifully proportioned, with intricate repetitive motifs in wide borders.

The museum is open from 9 am to 5 pm every day except Tuesday, and on public holidays from 10 am to 4 pm. Up until recently the entry fee of 250 fils entitled you to visit the Mosaic Apostles' Church as well, but this is no longer the case.

The old city

In the old city you want to head for a triangular-shaped block (see map) where you will find the municipality office, library, post office, resthouse, tourist information office, and St George's Church, all within easy walking distance. It is also from this central point that you can head north to Mt. Nebo.

The rest house

Manager Samir Abu Jreis welcomes visitors to the rest house with tasty meals and ice-cold drinks. He says most visitors prefer to try the Jordanian 'dish of the day', while the regular customers from Madaba are more likely to drop in for a Western-style meal. The dining room holds about 60 people, and the garden another 60. The day of our visit a large group of Americans dig into the buffet. They have already been to Jerash in the morning and are on the way to visit Mt. Nebo, with Petra coming up the next day — quite a whirlwind tour. Still, several of the women take a minute to

compliment the staff on the lunch before they jump into their JETT bus.

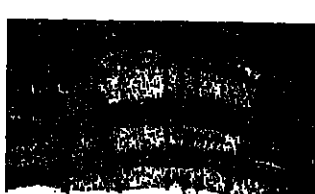
Other visitors come from Germany and Italy, but Abu Jreis says that there have been a lot from Finland in the past year as well.

The staff of the rest house are clearly used to handling large groups of people, without making them feel rushed, and without neglecting customers at other tables. They can also take your order in a number of foreign languages.

Prices are reasonable, the food is tasty, and the washrooms are clean, so we won't complain about the unimpressive decor. The rest house is open from 7 am to 11 pm, so is a handy place to stop for travellers on the King's Highway.

Tourist Authority Office

This office is next to the rest house, and is open government hours. Services include arranging for guides and provision of



The interior of the Church of Mt. Nebo

booklets and information for visitors.

St George's Church

This is the home of the famous mosaic map which pictures important locations and events in the Old Testament. Only a fraction of the original map survives in the cool insense-scented church: the parts which show Palestine, the Nile, and Egypt. Someone from the church will point out the fish swimming in the Jordan River, the gates of old Jerusalem, and the Dead Sea hills, all easily recognizable and geographically accurate.

There is no entry fee, but you may wish to make a small donation to the church, or to buy some of the unique postcards offered for sale.

Mt Nebo

Nine Kilometres north-west of Madaba, approaching Mt. Nebo, you find yourself leaving Madaba's green hills and climbing towards a mountain-top church which commands a panoramic view of the Jordan Valley, Dead Sea, and West Bank. This is one of the alleged sites of the tomb of Moses. A Byzantine church and monastery are currently being excavated by Franciscans.

A splendid mosaic floor, discovered only recently, features zebra, ostrich, giraffe and other African animals. One wonders where the artists would have seen such things. As in the Mosaic Apostles' Church in Madaba, a simple structure has been erected to protect the mosaics, but this one is a working church, with a modern pulpit, altar, and stained-glass hanging cross. There is no entry fee.

Some two kilometres back toward Madaba is another sixth-century church, Khirbat El-Mukhayat. The mosaics there have scenes of fishing and hunting, giving a hint of the daily life of the early Christians.



The landscape: another attraction of the city



Mt Nebo Church

Madaba

More than just mosaics



The resthouse is fully equipped to accommodate large numbers of tourists

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

DURING A modern history of 120 years, the 4000-year-old mosaic city of Madaba has emerged vibrant from scrambled ruins. Its land, once a wilderness, has been transformed into endless fields of wheat.

Blessed with a fertile land, the people of Madaba lived for many years on farming, until recently a number of industries began to evolve. However the city has other untapped potentials for a different kind of industry, that of tourism, for which the city and its committed people have all the required ingredients.

In an interview with The Star, the Mayor of Madaba, Mr Ahmad Qteish, reviewed the historic mosaic city, and the modern agricultural industrial city, listing the municipality's achievements during recent years.

Public Services

During the past ten years Madaba has witnessed a significant jump in public services. One and a half million Jordanian dinars have been spent on building roads and pavements. Four and a half million were used for installing water and sewerage networks, and one million went for the professional complex where all carpentry and ironmongery and other like and noise polluting professions were grouped.

Furthermore, during the past five years the municipality has embarked on establishing public parks in a plan which includes opening one park each year to

cover the city and its suburbs.

JD 2000 have been allocated for beautifying the city entrance and roads and pulling down old decaying houses.

Electricity now reaches 85 per cent of the population, and 90 per cent of them enjoy water supply. Public transportation covers all parts of the district as well as connections with other cities around the Kingdom.

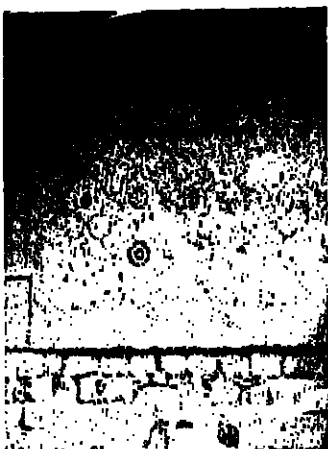
According to the Mayor, the municipality's increase in revenue has been accompanied by a decrease in its share of the government's budget. Although its revenue has doubled many times over the past years the municipality's expenditure is also on the increase. An average of JD 10,000 was spent on public health up to 10 years ago while today a total of 150,000 is spent on the same sector, and electricity maintenance which used to cost only 500 a year now costs 150,000.

Other public services available in Madaba include one government hospital with a 75-bed capacity, three health centres, one mother-and-child health care centre and one dentistry clinic. Most specializations of medicine, according to the Mayor, are available.

A public library containing 10,000 books, a children's library and a large meeting hall have recently been made available for the public.

Agriculture

Madaba's income depended, until 20 years back, on agricul-



The mosaics of Madaba: a manifestation of the rich history of the city



Mayor of Madaba Mr Ahmad Qteish

Industry

Major industries in Madaba include the "Alaeddin" gas heaters, and "Viva" softdrinks, in addition to other small-scale industries producing furniture, biscuits and chocolates.

A project to revive and encourage traditional handicrafts, including rug-weaving and mosaic works, has been completed but is waiting for finance. This project will focus on traditional items that are of interest to tourists including folkloric dresses, mosaics, weaving and other handicrafts.

More than 70 per cent of tourists to Jordan visit Madaba, said the Mayor. They are mainly attracted by the famous mosaic works, which the municipality intends to revive and teach future generations about.

Traditional handicrafts, the mayor said, have passed through a period of neglect, but he added that there is now an increasing private and public concern over this industry, noting that this new project is a true reflection of this concern.

Tourism

Madaba, which has all the potential for good tourism — the unique archaeological and historic sites, the splendid landscapes and hospitable people — lacks the proper tourist industry it deserves, according to the Mayor.

Plans to boost this sector, he said, include building a new resthouse in Mukawar, 40 kilometres south west of Madaba, overlooking the Dead Sea, and issuing a comprehensive plan of

the city which will contain all the tourist sites and their locations.

Education

The current five-year plan for the education sector in Madaba includes building 12 new schools around the district. These schools, some of which are still under construction, will solve 80 per cent of the shortage in the area.

At present, Madaba has two secondary schools and one comprehensive school for girls and three secondary schools and one industrial school for boys. Students, totalling about 13,000 make up one quarter of the population in Madaba.

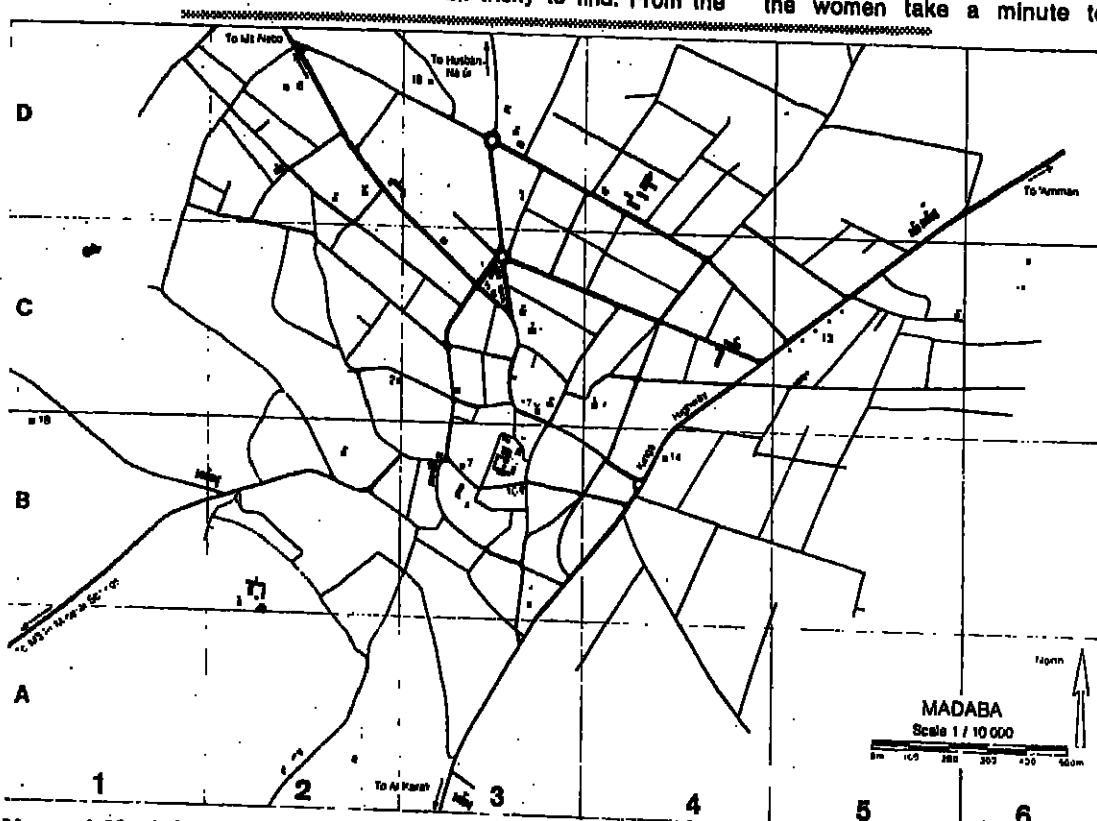
However, students wishing to pursue higher education have to go to other cities inside the Kingdom.

Welfare Societies

Working women constitute 40 per cent of the work-force in Madaba. Those women, said the Mayor, have begun to take part in social and voluntary activities in recent years.

Four centres have recently been opened with the collaboration of the municipality and the Queen Alla Jordan Welfare Fund to encourage women's integration in the social work plan and to train them on home-related activities such as flower arrangement, tapestry, weaving, plant-growing and dressmaking.

With the backing of government authorities these centres are helping women to become productive and take part in the family income.



Map of Madaba

1. Municipality Office C3
2. Medical Centre C2
3. Mosaic Apostles' Church B3
4. Madaba Archaeological Museum B3
5. Post Office C3
6. District Police D2

7. Civil Defence B3
8. Police Station B3
9. Rest house and Tourist Information C3
10. Armed Forces Clinic B3
11. St George's Orthodox Church C3
12. Latin Convent B3

13. Gas Stations C5
14. Central Bus Station B4
15. Industrial City C6
16. Church of the Virgin Mary C4
17. Old Mosque C3
18. Hospital B1
19. Jordan Lift and Crane Manf. Co. D3

This map has been reprinted from Welcome to Jordan, published by the American Women of Amman

Jordan marks Independence Day

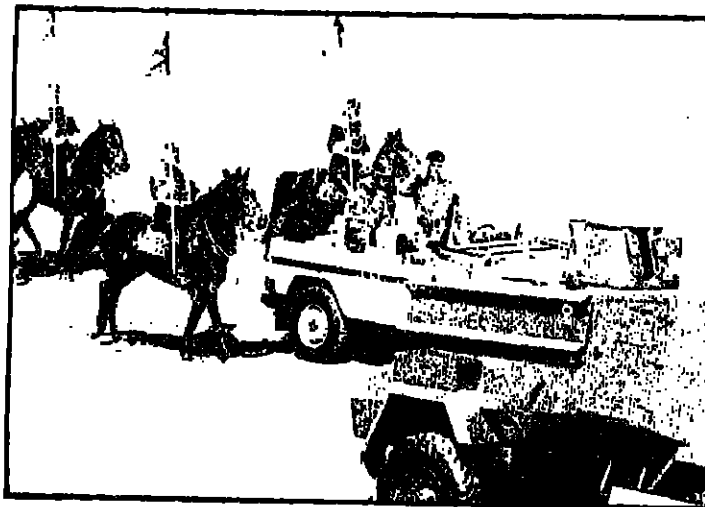
Anniversary marked with pride all through The Kingdom

AMMAN (Star) — Jordanians yesterday, Wednesday, celebrated the Kingdom's Independence Day amidst an overwhelming feeling of satisfaction with the achievements which they had accomplished for the homeland over the past 41 years.

The occasion symbolizes Jordan's courageous struggle to attain freedom and independence and build a modern state capable of coping with the many challenges posed to the country by virtue of its strategic position in the heart of the Arab world and its close association with the Palestinian cause.

On this national occasion, Jordanians from all walks of life remember with pride the major strides which their country had made in all domains under its sagacious Hashemite leadership. They recall that their national path has been guided by the principles set early this century by the Hashemite leader of the Great Arab Revolt which marked the beginning of the pan-Arab renaissance and rekindled the spirit of resistance against foreign domination.

Jordan's modern history has been characterized by deep commitment to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which include, among other things, obligation to defend all parts of the Arab homeland and safeguard Arab rights on every inch of Arab soil.



The development of the Armed Forces has been among the major concerns of King Hussein

The Great Arab Revolt was spearheaded by Sherif Hussein Ben Ali, His Majesty King Hussein's great grandfather. After his demise in exile, his son, the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, took over, leading Jordan into the same path which his father had initiated. His persistent struggle was crowned with gaining independence from Britain in 1946.

In the subsequent years, Jordan's role greatly contributed to the defence of the freedom of the Arab homeland.

In a statement which was issued on this occasion, Jordan News Agency (Petra) outlined the important achievements of the Kingdom under the leadership of King Hussein in all fields.

Jordan in 1953 had 950 schools while it now has 3565 ones located in various parts of the country. The number of hospitals grew from 10 in 1953 to 55, the statement pointed out.

The statement reaffirmed Jordan's stand on the national Arab cause, and particularly the Palestinian issue. It referred to Jordan's firm commitment to the Palestinian cause and King



Late King Abdullah Ben Al-Hussein-Founder of the Kingdom.

Hussein's relentless efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The statement also pointed to King Hussein's recent speeches in which he said that Jordan will not replace the PLO, but will continue to extend to it help and support, and that the Palestinian problem cannot be solved without full Palestinian involvement and a full Arab support, which

Jordan will be the first to offer. The Jordanian armed force, which comprised 6500 men in 1948, has been given great attention owing to the vital role it plays in defending the Jordanian Arab soil. Despite its meagre resources, Jordan has equipped its army with modern arms and equipment and it now consists of 120,000 men.

Celebrations of the occasion took place all through The Kingdom yesterday in expression of the pride the people take in this national event. Jordanian flags and pictures of the King decorated all parts of the country.

Lord Mayor's visit to strengthen friendship ties

By Diane C. Chhangwa
Star Staff Writer

AT THE invitation of His Majesty King Hussein the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Greville Spratt, is currently visiting Amman. Accompanying the Lord Mayor are his wife Lady Spratt, the chief commoner and other officials of the City of London.

In an interview with The Star at the residence of the British Ambassador earlier this week, the Lord Mayor emphasized the significance and importance of his visit to Jordan.

"Ties and friendship between the United Kingdom and Jordan that exist already are historical and very strong. Therefore the purpose of this visit is to strengthen the bonds of friendship, purposes of good-will and trade and any way possible that we can assist Jordan," he said.

While in Amman, Sir Greville has met with the Mayor of Greater Amman Mr Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh with whom he has exchanged ideas and concerns, mainly those dealing with the many problems and difficulties involved in city housing, traffic and commuter problems and the overall planning of a city.

"It is very interesting to learn from the Mayor of Amman that you have a commuter problem," said Sir Greville. "With a quarter

of a million people coming to Amman to work, this leads to problems which are similar to those of the City of London."

Sir Greville also toured Amman as guest of Mr Rawabdeh during which time he visited some local schools in the east of Amman. The Lord Mayor is expected to visit a number of financial institutions across Jordan and Petra, Jerash, Ajlun and Ajloun.

Sir Greville's visit to Jordan is the first in 34 years. He has come to Jordan as a young British army officer, seconded to the Arab Legion. He served in the Jordan Valley area until 1948.

On leaving the army Sir Greville began his career in the City of London, where he worked as an underwriter until 1961. He then moved to a family business in the electrical sector, in which he retired in 1978, but retained his links with the City.

He remained active in the Territorial Army, the City of London's well-known Territorial Army regiment, which he joined in 1960 and of which he was colonel from 1968 to 1975. He also remained an active member of the City of London's charitable bodies of the City of London. He became Lord Mayor in October 1987.

DELUXE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle near YMCA-Furnished: 1 bedroom or 2 bedrooms, dining sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, garden, central heating and Tel.

For information call: Tel 644036 or 641157

26 MAY 1988

Exports or imports

MY GOOD friend Dr Abdullah Malki wrote in Adhocracy a week ago saying that Jordan should resolve its foreign exchange problem by decreasing imports. He was a little skeptical over our ability to increase our exports.

The argument to decrease imports by deliberate government action should be always considered as a drastic measure. Despite the fact that Jordan's imports decreased drastically in 1988 to JD 550 million from JD 1075 million in 1986, there is still some room of decreasing them further. Although 1987 trade figures are not yet out, but they will unfortunately show some increase over 1986. The reason is basically in the increase in the exchange rate of the Japanese and the major European currencies.

Economic Adhocracy

By
Jawad
Anani



Thus, while the volume of imports may have decreased, the value has gone up in 1987.

Yet, I disagree with Dr Malki's skepticism over the potential to increase exports. Jordan still has a wide margin to increase its service exports particularly in tourism, and technical services. The potential to conclude investment ventures in those areas is yet to be tapped.

Even, exports of goods has a much bigger potential if Jordan adopts the proper policies. The manufacturing of tech-related products, the completion of the Dead Sea minerals, and the improvement in agricultural cash product exportation are still a possibility. In addition, the prices of phosphate, potash, fertilizers, as well as cement will push export proceeds to a higher level.

It takes similar pains to increase exports as it does to decrease imports. Thus, exports must be given priority.

Consultants offer for road work

AMMAN (Star) — Twelve local consultants in joint venture with foreign partners have submitted offers for design and feasibility studies for four road projects for the Ministry of Public Works. The projects are tenders 25-28/88 for the Ma'an Al Jafer road, Ras Al-Naqab-Wadi-Al-Nam, Greater Amman Circuit road and Tafilah-Ghor Fila roads.

Offers were received from the following companies, each eligible for one contract:

1. Jouzy and Partners with Parsons and Brinkerhoff Int. (U.S.),
2. Madi and Partners with Randall, Palmer and Tritton (U.K.),
3. Bilbessi and Dabbas with Mott, Hay and Anderson Int. (UK),
4. Mesar Engineering with Trevor Morgans Int. (UK),
5. Ruq Al Handasah with Sir Frederick Shaw,
6. Consulting Engineering Center with Scott Wilson and Kirk-

patrick and partners (UK)

7. Denco with unnamed local company;
8. Ace Engineering with BECOM (France)
9. Habib Associate with Transproject (Poland)
10. Shbellel and Badian with N.D.Lee (Canada)
11. Arabtech with Sir Alexander Gibb (UK)
11. Muhammad Jerdaneh with Hughes economic planning (U.K.)

(PAD)

Co-operation with Japan enhanced

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

THE TRADE and investment mission's visit to Japan last month led by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is the first step towards increasing the social and economic cooperation between Japan and Jordan, especially that such a seminar, organized by Jordan, was the first of its kind to take place in Jordan.

"Japan is one of the few industrialized nations that import from Jordan," Advisor to the Chamber of Industry, Haj Ali Dajani said.

According to Japan's Am-

However, Mr Watanabe added, that the Japanese yen has appreciated drastically over the past two years which makes Japanese exports more expensive to Jordanians.

Mr Watanabe said that Japan is interested in cooperating with Jordan in economic and social fields, but the fact remains that business in Japan is usually conducted through the private sector, and thus, it is seldom to have bilateral agreements between the Japanese and other governments.

The trade mission's visit to Japan, he said, was successful, and the initial inter-

regular meetings to discuss steps and means of cooperation with Japan's private sector.

He referred to Watanabe's willingness to assist in facilitating their meetings with the giant Japanese economic community in the region. "Mr Watanabe will facilitate a meeting with the general manager of Japan Export Trade Organizations (JETRO) who is stationed in Cairo." In this meeting both sides will discuss possibilities of increasing Jordanian exports to Japan, especially handicrafts, apart from phosphate and raw materials, said Haj Dajani.



Makato Watanabe

As for the promotion of Jordan as an attraction to Japanese tourists, Mr Watanabe said that in relation to investment and tourism, we need to work harder to inform the Japanese public and private sector on the country. He said that Japan's involvement in the Middle East has not been greater not only because of geographical distance, but also because of lack of information.

Jordan is still not very well known in Japan. "The Japanese know of King Hussein, of Aqaba and of Petra, but not much more," Mr Watanabe explained that in relation to tourism in specific, it might not be realistic to attract tourists to Jordan only. It can be done by including tours to Syria, Egypt, and the rest of the Middle Eastern countries because of the distance and the cost, he said.

As far as investment is concerned, it is more complicated, "Jordan enjoys stability, a favourable climate, an economic strategic location, but at the same time, Jordan's market alone is small," Mr Watanabe added that labour cost is high while Jordan's business experience is not high. Further, there is a need to identify where joint ventures between the two private sectors can be productive. "One possibility is to aim at Jordan's market, but because of distance and transportation cost, it would be more feasible to aim at Arab region's market in general.

France wins \$1 billion Mirage deal

JORDAN HAS signed firm contracts with four French companies to supply 18-20 Mirage 2000 jets valued at a total FF 5,000 million-5,000 million (\$890 million-1,000 million).

Aircraft manufacturer Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation is the main beneficiary. With each aircraft costing around \$21 million, its order is worth roughly \$425 million.

Other companies with a share are engine manufacturer Snecma, electronics group Thomson-CSF and weapons manufacturer Matra. Which expects to earn \$177 million from supplying air-to-air missiles to equip the aircraft.

The contracts, signed in Paris on 22 April, follow a government-to-government agreement to increase exports as it does to decrease imports. Thus, exports must be given priority.

The French weekly Le Canard Enchaîné on 27 April, Jordan has reduced the number to 18. The paper suggests that Jordan revised the order on financial grounds.

The paper said in February that France had imposed restrictions on the weaponry to be made available on the aircraft in response to Israeli lobbying. As a result, they will not be equipped to fire Exocet or anti-radar missiles.

The earlier agreement also covered the refurbishment of 15 of the 34 Mirage F1s bought by Jordan in 1979 — apparently an important element enabling France to net the contracts.

Jordan is the seventh country to place orders for the Mirage 2000s; others in the Middle East are Egypt and the UAE. Around 350 Mirage 2000s have been sold, including 204 to the French air force.

According to French observers, Jordan could be planning to order further jets in two years. MEED Magazine

JORDAN'S PRIVATE SECTOR COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM STATUS REPORT/NOTICE

ATTENTION: Private Sector Importers and Banking Institutions

Jordanian businessmen with U.S. import needs may wish to plan ahead and make CIP applications early this May, June, and July of 1988 to ensure access to the last of Jordan's Private Sector CIP financing.

The value of applications received in the first four months of this calendar year has greatly surpassed our previous estimates. As a result, financing opportunities currently available are expected to be exhausted by August 1988. USAID continues to approve CIP-financing applications on a first-come, first-served basis.

Following are the basic terms which continue to be in effect for Jordan's Private Sector Importers:

- A. Downpayment of 10% in local currency upon establishment of Letter of Credit.
- B. Balance to be paid from Bill of Lading date within 3 years for Raw Materials or Intermediate goods, and up to 5 years for Capital Goods.
- C. The local currency amount of all payments, shall be fixed at lowest exchange rate occurring between the day the letter of credit is opened and the date of the Bill of Lading.
- D. Interest rates range from 6.25% - 10.5%.

For more information and details, contact your local bank or USAID's Commodity Import Program office.
Telephone: 604171, Ext. 421.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7



Regional Tenders

ALGERIA

Monotheneamine. Tender no GL1/K88. Supply of 200 tonnes of monotheneamine. Details from Sonatrach, Complexe du GL 1/K, Département Approvisionnement, PO Box 72, Skikda, CD 6 June.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Entreprise Nationale de Sidérurgie (Sider), Complexe Sidérurgique d'El-Hadjer, Division Approvisionnement, Service Communication, Coordination & Programmation, PO Box 2055, Annaba:

Sheet metal. Tender no SI 183/101/J4. Supply of Crousabro 32 steel sheet metal. Details on payment of AD 150. CD 6 June.

Welding equipment. Tender no 8/5004-7/A. Supply of welding equipment, including electrodes, coils and flux. Details on payment of AD 150. CD 6 June.

Rolling mill equipment. Tender no 47787/G3. Supply of rolling mill equipment. Details on payment of AD 150. CD 6 June.

Radio networks. Tender no 8/88. Supply and installation of 20 local radio networks. Details on payment of AD 400 from Ministère des Postes & Télécommunications, Direction du Budget Annexe, Sous-Direction des Marchés, Second Floor, Bureau 25, 4 Boulevard Salah Boussouf, Algiers, CD 6 June.

• EGYPT • Gravel. Supply of 15,000 cubic metres of gravel to Gattara. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of £E 20. CD 28 May.

Gravel. Supply of 15,000 cubic metres of gravel. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of £E 20. CD 28 May.

Mosaic tiles. Supply of 30,000 square metres of mosaic for 874 homes in Zouhour. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of £E 60. CD 30 May.

Mosaic tiles. Supply of 10,000 square metres of mosaic. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of £E 60. CD 30 May.

Transformer station and control equipment. Supply of a 220-kV/20-kV high-voltage transformer station and control equipment and associated buildings for El-Marg. Details from Financial Department, National Authority for Tunnels, 20 Zamzam Street, Mohandessin, Cairo, CD 17 July.

ETHIOPIA

Vehicles, equipment and housing. Supply of the following equipment, part of the small-scale irrigation and conservation project: 1) vehicles and motor-cycles; 2) heavy construction equipment; 3) office equipment; and 4) two prefabricated houses. Financed by the International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development and OPEC Fund for International Development. Documents will be issued soon. Details from Project Co-ordination Division, Agriculture Ministry, PO Box 62547, Addis Ababa, telex 21360 minag et. CD not stated.

Auto-transformers and reactors. Contract no E1. Design, manufacture, supply, and supervision of erection and commissioning of the following: for the inter-connected system extension, part of the Koka-Dire Dawa power project: 1) two 63-MVA, 230/132/15kV, three-phase auto-transformers; 2) two 15-MVAR, 230-kV, three-phase shunt reactors; 3) two 6.3-MVAR, 15-kV, three-phase shunt reactors; and 4) single-phase neutral compensating reactor. Offer to African Development Bank and African Development Fund member countries. Pre-tender meeting will be held on 25 May. Details on payment of \$200 for Purchasing Division, Ethiopian Electric Light & Power Authority, Doguella Square, Addis Ababa, CD 6 July.

IRAQ

Mobile hydraulic crane. Supply of 80-tonne capacity diesel hydraulic mobile crane. Details on payment of ID 30 from Central Stores & Purchases Department, Iraq Republic Railways Establishment, Main Station Building, Baghdad, telex 212272 railway ik. CD not stated.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Cashier, State Enterprise for Beverages & Mineral Waters, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, PO Box 5689, Baghdad:

Malt. Tender no 4/88. Supply of 8,000 tonnes of malt. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 5 June.

Polyethylene granules. Tender no 5/88. Supply of 7,500 tonnes of high-density polyethylene granules for injection moulding. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 5 June.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Cashier, State Enterprise for Manufacturing Enterprises, Wazirya, PO Box 180, Baghdad, telex 212712 batren ik, cable BATHREN BAGHDAD:

Rubber. Tender no 19/5/88. Supply of Pilotite rubber (58H). Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 29 May.

Carbon rods. Tender no 20/5/88. Supply of carbon rods 1G, 2G, 3G, and carbon rods for Helecons 1G. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 31 May.

Zinc chloride. Tender no 21/5/88. Supply of zinc chloride chemical manganese chloride (CMD). Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 4 June.

PVC. Tender no 22/5/88. Supply of parvic 2-polymer (polyvinyl chloride - PVC). Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 7 June.

Pure lead. Tender no 23/5/88. Supply of pure lead. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 10 June.

KUWAIT

Details of the following 20 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Shamali Building, Near Al-Shangh Police Station, Tareq Bin Zaid Street, Saliat, telex 44048 cik kt:

Cane and food. Tender no MD/MT/1-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of cane and food. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 31 May.

Grains and spices. Tender no MD/MT/4-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of grains and spices. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 May.

Eggs and chickens. Tender no MD/MT/5-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of fresh eggs and chickens. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 May.

Medical records. Tender no 88/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of medical records for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 40. CD 5 June.

Refrigerators and kitchen equipment. Tender no 9/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of refrigerators and kitchen equipment for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 5 June.

Lines. Tender no A/10/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of lines for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 7 June.

Non-medical furniture. Tender no 7-A/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of non-medical furniture for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 60. CD 7 June.

Pharmacy furniture. Tender no 75-87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of pharmacy furniture for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 28 May.

Hospital records. Tender no 8/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of hospital records for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 40. CD 29 May.

Stationery and printing material. Tender no 11/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of stationery and printing material for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 7 June.

Finned pipes. Tender no 9/84/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of finned pipes for new military hospital. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 31 May.

Gas purification machinery. Tender no D/2781. Supply to Kuwait Oil Company of gas purification machinery and valves. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 31 May.

Bolter lift replacement. Tender no MEW/22/4/178-87/88. Replacement for the Bolter lift replacement of lift for 1 for bolter lift Shumba power station. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 28 May.

Postal and administrative services. Tender no PT/859. Supply to Kuwait National Petroleum Company - Mine Abdullah refinery, of postal and administrative services. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 14 June.

Distilled water recarbonation system. Tender no MEW/22/4/100-87/88. Supply and erection, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of recarbonation system for distilled water for Doha East and West power and water plants and for Al-Zur station to maintain alkalinity of distilled water. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 600. CD 5 July.

Nitrogen hoses. Tender no 737R/9. Supply to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of high-pressure nitrogen hoses. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 30 May.

Glass fibre pipes. Tender no LP88-154. Supply to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of glass fibre pipes and joints. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CD 30 May.

Telephone network. Prequalification. Supply, installation and maintenance, for the Communications Ministry, of telephone network. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 16 June.

Laundry services. Tender no PS/PT/380-88. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of laundry services for hospitals, clinics and administrative centre at Public Health Ministry, group 3.

• PAKISTAN • Triethylene glycol. Supply of triethylene glycol for combined-cycle plant. Details from Assistant Director (Administration)/Cashier, Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA), WAPDA House, Shalimar Cantonment, Lahore, telephone 213555/213833, telex 44889 wappda pk, or from Budget & Accounts Officer, Civil Resident Representative WAPDA, Karachi, CD 5 June.

Electricity lines. Construction of 11 kV electricity lines to about 340 tubewells in Sheikh groundwater project. Work consists of survey, construction of 11kV lines on 35-foot structures, complete in all respects including provision of foundations, transmission of conductors, stringing of lines from warehouse and shifting material from site of work. Details from Project Director (Electrification - LBOD), Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA) Third Floor, Offices Complex, Hussainabad, Hyderabad, telephone 24738, telex 2280 gmwv pk. CD 28 May.

Transmission line hardware. (Open to firms based in West Germany.) Supply of the following transmission line hardware: Lot 1) hardware for 220-kV Mardan to Peshawar transmission line; Lot 2) hardware for 22kV Dadu to Khuzdar transmission line. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of Rs 1,000 from Chief Engineer (500 kV), Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA), 633 WAPDA House, Lahore, telephone 213555/213833, telex 44889 wappda pk CD 27 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Purchases & Stores Manager, Sul Northern Gas Pipelines, Escorts House, 28 Davis Road, Lahore, telex 44877 snpp pk:

Glass fibre inner wrap. Tender no SN-545/87. Supply of 3,750 rolls of various-size glass fibre inner wrap, supplied by the World Bank. Details on payment of Rs 200. CD 28 May.

Steel pipe. Supply of 25,755 metres of various size steel pipe. Financed by the World Bank. Details on payment of Rs 200. CD 30 May.

• SAUDI ARABIA • Airconditioning and refrigeration O & M. Tender no 44. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at Al-Amal primary boys' institute in Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 29 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Purchases & Stores Manager, Sul Northern Gas Pipelines, Escorts House, 28 Davis Road, Lahore, telex 44877 snpp pk:

Glass fibre inner wrap. Tender no SN-545/87. Supply of 3,750 rolls of various-size glass fibre inner wrap, supplied by the World Bank. Details on payment of Rs 200. CD 28 May.

Steel pipe. Supply of 25,755 metres of various size steel pipe. Financed by the World Bank. Details on payment of Rs 200. CD 30 May.

• SAUDI ARABIA • Airconditioning and refrigeration O & M. Tender no 44. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at Al-Amal primary boys' institute in Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 29 May.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O & M. Tender no J/45. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at Al-Amal primary boys' institute in Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 29 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, Omar Bin al-Khattab Street, Riyadh 11157, telephone 4771480/4787186, telex 401043 labour sj:

Building repair. Tender no 11/1408. Repair of the boys' social club house building in Medina. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 28 May.

Building repair. Tender no 12/1408. Repair of girls' welfare establishment building in Buraidah. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 31 May.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs, Ministry Street, Riyadh 11136, telephone 4415434, telex 401063 domn sj:

Graphic data centre expansion and equipment. Tender no 45. Expansion of graphic data centre, and supply of equipment, programmes and peripherals. Details on payment of SR 2,500. CD 28 May.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Mosques & Endowments, Medina:

Library maintenance and cleaning. Tender no 1. Maintenance and cleaning of King Abdul-Aziz library. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 28 May.

Library maintenance and cleaning. Tender no 2. Three years' maintenance and cleaning of Mosques & Endowments Directorate premises in Medina and Al-Mahmoudiah library. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 28 May.

Hospice complex maintenance and cleaning. Tender no 3. Three years' maintenance and cleaning of Izzar Pasha hospice complex in Medina. Details on payment of SR 600. CD 28 May.

Airconditioning equipment. Tender no 4. Supply and installation of central air-conditioning equipment at Al-Agha mosque on Quba Street in Medina. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 28 May.

Debris removal. Tender no 5. Demolition and removal of debris from four buildings in Bujail, Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 28 May.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Riyadh, telephone 4768125:

Airconditioning O & M. Tender no 11. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh, group 3. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 28 May.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O & M. Tender no 7. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh, group 4. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 30 May.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O & M. Tender no 8. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh, group 5. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

• TURKEY • Casting facilities. Carrying out continuous casting facilities nos 3 and 4 as part of the capacity improvement and modernisation project. The continuous casting facilities' annual production will be 550,000 tonnes slabs a year each. The slabs will be 1700-1800 millimetres wide and 200 millimetres thick, at slab caster nos 3 and 4. The continuous casting facilities' annual production will be 550,000 tonnes slabs a year each. The slabs will be 1700-1800 millimetres wide and 200 millimetres thick, at slab caster no 4. Included are continuous casting machines, computerized control systems, buildings, cranes, transfer cars, piping.

Electricity generating sets. Tender no 2371. Supply of electricity generating sets. Bid and performance bonds are \$5,560 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$27. CD 4 June.

Cold water pumps. Tender no 2370. Supply of cold water pumps. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,455 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$12 CD 4 June.

Chromometers. Tender no 2368. Supply of chromometers. Bid and performance bonds are \$125 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$2. CD 4 June.

Water coolers. Tender no 2368. Supply of water coolers by air conditioning. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Air fans. Tender no 2368. Supply of air fans. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,935 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$14. CD 4 June.

Steel radiators. Tender no 2367. Supply of steel radiators. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Air fans. Tender no 2368. Supply of air fans. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,935 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$14. CD 4 June.

systems and all other mechanical equipment required for a continuous casting system. Pre-bid conference: 26-28 May. Details on payment of \$50,000 from Vice-President of Foreign Purchases Department (SAGI), Ergil, CD 8 August.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Contracts Department, Public Establishment of Electricity, P.O. Box 3388, Damascus, telex 411056 sy:

Substation. Tender no 2222. Supply of materials, design of works, supervision of erection, commissioning of Damascus substation. Supply and execution period: 18 months. Bid and performance bonds are \$59,100,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$288. CD 2 June.

24-kV boxes. Tender no 25. Supply of 24-kV boxes with accessories and accessories. Bid and performance bonds are \$59,100,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$80. CD 2 June.

Building construction. Tender no 2146. Supply of materials, construction and finishing of 58 residential houses as well as finishing of 42 houses already under construction, done for the Public Establishment of Electricity and amending design necessary, for Banks power station. Bid and performance bonds are \$2 million and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$53. CD 31 May.

Details of the following 10 tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Construction, Damascus, telephone 81904, telex 411336 milco sy:

Tank calibration. Tender no 2368. Supply of tank calibration. Bid and performance bonds are \$8,600 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$13. CD 4 June.

Cooling towers. Tender no 2368. Supply of cooling towers. Bid and performance bonds are \$8,600 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$13. CD 4 June.

Air fans. Tender no 2368. Supply of air fans. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,935 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$14. CD 4 June.

Steel radiators. Tender no 2367. Supply of steel radiators. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Water coolers. Tender no 2368. Supply of water coolers by air conditioning. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Air fans. Tender no 2368. Supply of air fans. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,935 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$14. CD 4 June.

Steel radiators. Tender no 2367. Supply of steel radiators. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Water coolers. Tender no 2368. Supply of water coolers by air conditioning. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Air fans. Tender no 2368. Supply of air fans. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,935 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$14. CD 4 June.

Steel radiators. Tender no 2367. Supply of steel radiators. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Water coolers. Tender no 2368. Supply of water coolers by air conditioning. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Air fans. Tender no 2368. Supply of air fans. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,935 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$14. CD 4 June.

Steel radiators. Tender no 2367. Supply of steel radiators. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Water coolers. Tender no 2368. Supply of water coolers by air conditioning. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Air fans. Tender no 2368. Supply of air fans. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,935 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$14. CD 4 June.

Steel radiators. Tender no 2367. Supply of steel radiators. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.

Water coolers. Tender no 2368. Supply of water coolers by air conditioning. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,450 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$23. CD 4 June.



• TENDER NO. 3/88. Fountain construction for Ma'an Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality. Closing date: 30 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 54/88. Supply of plywood for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 8 June 1988.

• TENDER NO. A/20/88. Road construction work for Amman Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 15. Bond: JD 700. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 32/88. Supply and installation of air conditioners for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Transport and Mechanics Dept. for JD 5. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 2 June 1988.

• TENDER NO. A/2/24/88. Road construction work for Al-Zarqa Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate Commission for JD 15. Bond: JD 1,000. Closing date: 15 June 1988.

• TENDER FOR supply of pasteurization material for the Directorate of Medical Services, Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Dept. for JD 100. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 30 June 1988.

• TENDER NO. 66/88. Supply of a drill rig parts for the Authority of Natural Resources. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Contracts Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 21 June 1988.

• TENDER FOR supply of the following for the Jordanian Airlines: Tender numbers and subjects are mentioned respectively: (1) 44/88, oil and air filters, JD 10. (2) 45/88, paper, JD 8. (3) 46/88, cast iron, JD 2.

Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

• (RE-INVITATION). Supply of metallic furniture for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Closing date: 29 May 1988.

• TENDER FOR supply of materials and covers for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Closing date: 12 June 1988.

• TENDER FOR road construction work for Al-Manashiyah Village Council, North Ghor. Tender documents are available at the Village Council for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 29 May 1988.

• TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Dept, tender numbers, subjects, document prices, and closing dates are mentioned respectively: (1) 280/88, manual drill, JD 5, 22 June 1988.

(2) 281/88, fire-safety and water-pipes, JD 2, 8 June 1988.

(3) 282/88, painting materials for galvanizing, JD 5, 8 June 1988.

(4) 283/88, furniture, JD 2, 8 June 1988.

(5) 181/88, sports equipment, JD 10, 23 June 1988.

(6) 264/88, Workshops furniture, JD 5, 8 June 1988.

(7) 267/88, computers equipments, JD 10, 13 June 1988.

(8) 190/88, stationary, JD 10, 6 June 1988.

• TENDER NO. A/21/88. Road construction work for Amman Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate of Works for JD 15. Bond: JD 700. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. A/19/88. Road construction work for Amman Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate of Works for JD 25. Bond: JD 2500. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

• TENDER FOR construction work for Ma'an Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Municipality, Village and Environment Affairs Dept. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 45/88. Supply of knitting machines for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD one. Closing date: 30 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 38/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 30 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 65/88-48. Invitation for prequalification for construction of Zarqa-Ramtha Water and Wastewater Project, which is partially financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Directorate at the Ministry of Public Works for JD 25. Closing date: 6 June 1988.

• TENDER NO. SG/Sh L/Construction/88/9. Supply of various electrical appliances for the Royal Engineering Corp. Tender documents are available at the Sales Dept. Closing date: 28 May 1988.

• TENDER FOR supply of Soya Bean Oil-cake for the Co-operative Organization for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: ten per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 6

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/8	3 3/16	10 1/2	7 11/16	4	2 5/16	4	1 M 7 3/16
2 M	7 1/4	3 5/16	10 5/8	7 13/16	4	2 3/8	4	2 M 7 3/8
3 M	7 3/8	3 7/16	10 3/4	7 7/8	4 1/16	2 1/2	4	3 M 7 9/16
6 M	7 5/8	3 5/8	10 7/8	8 7/16	4 1/4	2 11/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 11/16
9 M	7 7/8	3 13/16	11	8 7/16	4 5/16	2 7/8	4 1/8	5 M 8
1 Year	8 1/8	3 13/16	11 1/4	8 1/2	4 7/16	3	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 5/8	4 1/2						9 M 8 9/16
3 Years	8 7/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 11/16
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (F.C.C.), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	7 5/16-3/16	6 1/2-8	7 1/4-6 1/2	7 1/8-6 3/4
2 MTH	7 7/16-5/16	6 1/2-8	7 1/2-6 3/4	7 1/4-6 7/8
3 MTH	7 1/2-3/8	6 1/2-8	7 1/2-6 3/4	7 1/4-6 7/8
6 MTH	7 13/16-5/8	6 1/2-8	7 3/4-7	7 1/2-7 1/8
1 YEAR	8 3/8-8 1/8	6 1/2-8	8 1/8-7 1/2	7 3/4-7 1/4

Source: Arab Bank Ltd. O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 23.5.88.

Dollar - Gold

	LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading	Tuesday 23.5.88	Friday 20.5.88	Monday 9.5.88
Dem	1.7030	1.7030	1.6820	
SFR	1.4198	1.4198	1.4010	
FRF	5.7570	5.7580	5.7155	
DFL	1.9075	1.9070	1.8805	
LIT	1,263.75	1,263.50	1,250.00	
CAS	1.2427	1.2420	1.2398	
YEN	124.8	124.75	124.87	
£	1.8675	1.8615	1.8790	
GOLD	459.80	455.20	444.00	
SILVER	6.70	6.84	6.43	

Exchange Rates

	JD (FILS)	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	95	98		340.8	352.5
L. Lira	0.85	0.9		643.8	658.8
S. Lira	75	80	DEM	200.1	207.4
I. Dinar	150	160	SFR	240.2	249.2
K. Dinar	1300	1315	FRF	59.2	61.3
E. Pound	150	160	Yen (100)	273.1	283
U.A.E. Dh	97	98	DFL	178.9	185.1
O. Riyal	98	99	SKR	57.6	59.8
O. Riyal	92.5	93.5	Li (100)	27	27.9
B. Dinar	94.5	95.5	BFL (100)	96.1	98.4

Corporate Scene

Currency issued increased in February

AMMAN (Star) — The volume of currency issued in February this year increased by JD 10.22 million compared with January. Total currency issued amounted to JD 668,689 million compared with JD 678,489 million in the previous month.

The volume of currency in circulation also increased by JD 11.77 million during the same period. According to the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) monthly report, currency in circulation

amounted to JD 674,889 million in February, compared with JD 662,919 million in January. At the Financial Institutions represented by commercial banks and others, the volume of currency also increased in February by JD 8,554 million. In addition, commercial banks' deposits at the CBJ increased during the same period by JD 9.122 million. Deposits amounted to JD 118,894 million compared with JD 107,772 million in January.

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7502-07
K. Dinar	0.27460-70
B. Dinar	0.37693-03
Q. Riyal	3.6390-20
O. Riyal	0.36800-10
L. Lira	369 - 370
U.A.E. DH	3.6720-40

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:
18 ct. JD 3,900 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4,800 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5,700 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,300,000
Ounce... JD 177,000
(10 gm x 31 grams)
Rashadi Pound... JD 33,000
(Seven grammes)
Sterling Pound... JD 37,500
(8 grammes)
Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	459.80 bid
Paris	closed fixed
Frankfurt	closed fixed
Zurich	closed bid
Hong Kong	480.91 bid

Spot Metals

NEW YORK (AP) — Spot nonferrous metal prices:
Aluminum — 1.2850 \$ per pound.
Copper — 1.09 1-2-1.10 \$ a pound.
Lead — 0.34 cents a pound.
Zinc — 0.55-57 cents a pound.
Tin — 4.2556 \$ per pound.
Gold — 457.25 \$ per troy ounce.
Silver 6.760 \$ per troy ounce.
Mercury — 320.00-330.00 \$ per 76-pound flask.
Platinum — 548.00-555.00 \$ per troy ounce.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 54 companies which traded in the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following 2-15 companies whose share prices increased, 26-41 companies whose share prices decreased, and 43-54 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Day
1. Ind. Dev. Bank	1,410	1,420	+
2. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1,480	1,500	+
3. R.Es. Fin. Corp.	14,000	14,500	+
4. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1,380	1,380	=
5. Jo. Securities Corp.	770	790	+
6. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1,810	1,850	+
7. R.Es. Inv. Co.	380	400	+
8. United Ins.	800	810	+
9. Jo. Electricity	1,470	1,490	+
10. Petra Projects	670	680	+
11. Ta'irco. Eq. Hire	760	770	+
12. Jo. Gulf R.Es. Inv. Corp.	280	300	+
13. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,070	1,100	+
14. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2,260	2,280	+
15. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,080	7,150	+
16. Jo. Dairy	890	1,000	+
17. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1,140	1,200	+
18. Jo. Glass Ind.	980	990	+
19. Dar Al-Dawa	1,420	1,430	+
20. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1,320	1,380	+
21. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,580	1,590	+
22. Jo. Rock Wool	610	620	+
23. Jo. Ind. & Match.	630	650	+
24. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,110	1,120	+
25. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,750	2,770	+
26. Arab Bank	114,100	113,250	-
27. Bank of Jordan	15,800	15,000	-
28. Housing Bank	1,740	1,720	-
29. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,680	1,660	-
30. Jo. Fin. House	1,180	1,060	-
31. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	520	510	-
32. Ahlia Nat. Ins.	1,280	1,240	-
33. Dar Al-Sha'ab	440	430	-
34. Jo. Nat. Lines	850	840	-
35. Woolen Ind.	810	730	-
36. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,320	1,310	-
37. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	2,000	1,980	-
38. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3,050	3,000	-
39. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	790	780	-
40. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,790	1,780	-
41. Nat. Steel	1,540	1,520	-
42. Jo. Chem. Ind.	2,480	2,490	+
43. Jo. Nat. Bank	1,180	1,160	-
44. Jo. Gulf Bank	14,500	14,500	=
45. Al-Mashrak Cur. Ex.	1,800	1,800	=
46. Nat. Fin. Inv.	720	720	=
47. Nat. Portfolio Securities	420	420	=
48. Darco	220	200	-
49. Int. Contracting & Inv.	1,050	1,050	=
50. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	3,950	3,950	=
51. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	240	240	=
52. Jo. Lime & Silc. Brick Ind.	1,190	1,180	-
53. Aladdin	970	970	=
54. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.			

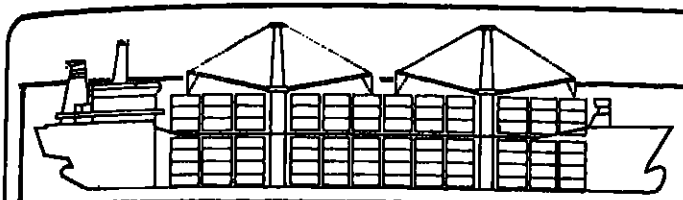
Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices in the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba on 23 May 1988 compared with the previous closing:

Kw. Nat. Bank	0.870	+
Gulf Bank	0.355	+
Impact Bank	0.246	+
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.295	+
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.305	+
Barqan Bank	0.244	+
Kwt. House of Fin.	0.420	+
Kwt. Inv.	0.174	+
Int. Inv.	0.168	+
I.F.A.	0.114	+
Inv. Pearl	0.108	+
Warba Ins.	0.480	+
Kwt. R.Es.	0.224	+
United R.Es.	0.118	+
Nat. R.Es.	0.218	+
Ref. Ind.	0.425	+
Pharm. Ind.	0.246	+
P. Warehouse	0.168	+
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.021	+
Mobile Tele.	0.380	+
Kwt. Computers	0.198	+
Kwt. foods	0.0300	+

Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.088	+
Coast Inv.	0.078	+
Arab Inv	0.0375	+



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Radomyshi Ruzhany Boris Polevoy	17/4/88 26/4/88 28/4/88
B) Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Baltic	A. Gorb Komsom	13/4/88 6/5/88
C) Yugoslavia + Med (Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Jadranska	Emunual Vidovic Kalos A. Trader	28/4/88 5/5/88 9/5/88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Gangchang Kota Ratu Kota Baner Kota Jaya Kota Maju Pritzwalk S. Jaehn Red Sea Explorer Red Sea Enterprise	26/4/88 28/4/88 7/5/88 7/5/88 28/5/88 1/5/88 18/5/88 28/5/88 29/5/88
E) GDR + North Continent + Valencia Europe (Container)	D.S.R.	Hual Hual Margarita Hual Traveller Hual Tracer	17/4/88 6/5/88 8/5/88 21/5/88
F) Europe (Ro-Ro)	Hual	WI-Lokietek	22/5/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL		
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis Liberty Confito		T.S. T.S. T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Alkarama	29/4/88
J) China	Cosco	Riza Isik	28/4/88
K) India	Jupolinija	Kumrovec	19/4/88
L) India	Charter	Georgios M. Moudogas	28/4/88
		Pacific	30/4/88

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988.
— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988.
— R.M.S. T.B.N., Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988.
— Thames, Captain Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Integrated Commercial Corp., 2, Toguwa Street, Near ITA Fajl, Ground Floor, Room 1/2, Lagos, Nigeria (varieties)

Tasyu International Trading Co., Ltd., Tasyu Int'l Bldg., 88 Talkok Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (Sports wear and equipment)

Tape City, 2703 Elmwood Ave., Kenmore, NY 14217, U.S.A. (Arabic video tapes)

Enterprises National Des Materiels, De Travaux Publics, Ain-Smara, B.P. No. 67, Algeria (construction equipment)

Die International Inc., 1638 MCPO, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines (varieties)

Hein Marketing GmbH Co. Kg., Postfach 180120, D-5400 Koblenz, W. Germany. (wood)

Hein Marketing GmbH Co. Kg., Pfarrer-Kraus STR. 2, D-5400 Koblenz, W. Germany. (calcium)

Rolf Owsen GmbH, Postfach 23 28, D-2360 Flensburg, W. Germany. (Polyethylene bags)

Algeys Enterprises, P.O. Box 181, 8 okg Awa Street, Lagos - Nigeria (varieties)

New-York Hamburger Gummo-Waeren Compagnie-Aktiengesellschaft, Postfach 90 10 20, 2100 Hamburg 90, Germany (hair styling equipment)

Sherat Rubber Products, Near Railway Crossing, Ram Nagar, Jalandhar-144 008, India. (rubber shoes)

Harmen Impex Pvt. Ltd., 305 Saccob Bhawan, B-2/2, Azadpur Complex, P.O. Box No 8019, Delhi-110033, India. (car spare parts)

Parkscane Limited, G.P.O. Box 4975, Hong Kong. (stationery)

Lyme Regis Foods Ltd., 7 Windsor Court, Moscow Road, London W2 4SN, England. (foodstuff)

T.T. Pascoe Limited, York Chambers, Swansea SA1 3ni, England (juices)

Nader, 12 The Pines, 38 The Avenue, Poole, England. (video tapes)

Nuric, Electrical And Welding Machines, Industry And Trade Co.,

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arriving Date
A) Far East: (Container + Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Titan Eastern Splendour Clover Ace Kubber Anthos Agios Andreas Eastern Harmony Trident Energy	11/05/88 25/05/88 25/05/88 01/06/88 03/06/88 08/06/88 28/06/88 06/07/88
B) South Europe: (Container + Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	White Nile 4/88 Blue Nile 5/88 White Nile 6/88	23/05/88 22/06/88 24/06/88
C) South Europe/ East Africa: (Container + Ro-Ro)	Lloyd Trieste Line	Sietiana 5/88 Duino 6/88 Sietiana 7/88	01/06/88 24/06/88 12/07/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada-Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Ruth Ebro Pacific Prominence Chan. Fortune Almaraz Terza Quobec O. Navigator Northern L.	24/05/88 25/05/88 25/05/88 28/05/88 28/05/88 31/05/88 01/06/88 07/06/88
E) North Cont. Ports (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Seaguardian Commodore Arrow Liala	07/06/88 18/07/88 28/08/88
F) Red Sea Ports: (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line National Maritime	Aldris Al Ahram 2	28/05/88 20/05/88

Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN, in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates: R/V 27.02-07.05; SB 31.03-03.05. Duration R/V 71 days; SB 38 days.
— EFDIM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 23 May, 1 June. Dates: R/V 07.04-01.08; SB 17.04-01.08. Duration R/V 66 days; SB 35 days.
— HITTEEN II, in Aqaba, 13 June, 24 June. Dates: R/V 07.05 — 24.08; SB 21.05-24.08. Duration: R/V 50 days; SB 35 days.
The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karamah) discharging in Bremen 21.02.88; Hitten discharging in Nordanham 23.03.88, 27.03.88; Efdim Junior III discharging in Taragona 12.04.88, 13.04.88, Antwerp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 6, departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988.
— Thames, Eastern Wizenan, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.
— Thames, Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian ports 25 May, arriving Aqaba, 8 July 1988.
— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988.

Job Market-place

• An International Saudi-American Hospital Management Co. requires the following personnel in Saudi Arabia: Doctors and Senior staff in all specialties; Bio-medical and mechanical engineers; Medical record specialist; Medical statistics specialist; Quality assurance specialist; Chief and Senior radiographers; C.S.S.D. supervisor; Chief lab technician; Chief pharmacist; Chief physiotherapist; Hospital supplies specialist; Administrative consultant; Consultant on medical education.

Interested applicants may contact Medical Recruitment Est., P.O. Box: 887 Tala Al, Amman, Tel: 743740, TLX: 22188 SHAMCO JO.

• Al-Hikma Pharmaceutical Co. requires medical sales representatives with a university degree in Pharmacy, Biology or Chemistry and fluent in English. Age below 28. Interested applicants may call 811692 or 824222 Amman.

• A diplomatic mission in Amman has a vacancy for an Assistant Administration Specialist. Applicant must be a Jordanian who has a degree in office management or related subject, strong English and Arabic, and some experience in using computers. Interested applicants may submit applications and recent bio-data and salary history to: Finance & Management, P.O. Box 354, Amman, Jordan.

• Sendan Industries in Amman requires the following personnel:

- (1) Commercial manager with a university degree in engineering or commerce.
- (2) Production engineer with a university degree in production or mechanical engineering.
- (3) Accountant with a university degree in commerce and minimum five years experience.
- (4) Sales and services officer with minimum three years experience.
- (5) Stores officer with minimum 10 years experience.

Interested applicants may call Tel: 794700, 794701 Amman.

• An Italian language teacher is required to give private lessons. Interested applicants may write to P.O. Box 921513, Amman, with address and telephone number.

Meditation on Petra in paint

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

NATURE HAS long been the major source of inspiration to artists. Whether it is worked from directly, from memory or from fantasy, for Soha Shoman, who first exhibited a series of figurative rock studies at the National Gallery in 1986, Jordan's natural landscape has long been such a limitless source for her creative impulses. In her latest exhibition of seventy paintings currently on show at the Royal Cultural Centre, the infinite variety of colour and stratification of the rock formations in Petra has produced a parallel wealth of artistic interpretations.

Ms Shoman's meditation on Petra has led her from the figurative to the abstract in a rewarding interactive process between the observer and the observed. Propelled by a personal quest for understanding what lies behind the nature of being, she has looked beyond the physical character of her subject to its metaphysical properties.

The viewer is introduced to the exhibition at the doorway by a small collection of photographs of the site and caves at Petra which clearly show the abstraction in nature when viewed from varying perspectives. The abstraction is developed further in watercolour and ink miniatures where the exaggerated rhythmic movement of the rock formations exude an almost oriental spirit in their elaborate gyrations.

The first oil paintings of Petra are semi figurative. A sun drenched landscape is conveyed

through luminous pinks and oranges that wash out lines and blur shapes in an impressionistic haze of colour. All these early works are infused with light which Ms Shoman regards as the starting point of life but which throughout the studies is slowly eradicated through the use of cooler, light negative colours such as blue, grey and dark red.

The bulk of the work is dominated by the naturally dramatic configuration of the site where a sliver of light is sandwiched between two solid rock faces. Ms Shoman's contemplation of this configuration revealed to her the ancient Chinese understanding of unity through opposites. In other words the band of light would not exist without the rocks and the outline of the rocks would not exist without the light.

The simplicity of this law is reflected in the simplicity of the artist's interpretations which in one oil on paper reduces the site to a black and white painting that retains all the drama and power of the original. The unity of opposites is then played with by Ms Shoman on an endless keyboard of colour, colour tension and movement.

At times, the cold harsh rockness of rock is reproduced with stark clarity and at others is transformed into a liquid transparency or primeval swirl. Nocturnal and diurnal studies of the rocks and the resulting colour contrasts are emphasized in two screens, one side light filled and warm, the other side dark, cold and menacing. Colour tension is most developed in the purely ab-

stract works where all evidence of the original subject motif has been dissolved into vertical or horizontal bands of colour. The bands of colour although interspersed with greens and blues are dominated by light-emitting yellows and oranges that cause the surface to vibrate and come alive.

In contrast, the less successful quartets where light is absent and the composition is conceived in tones of black, blue and dulled reds — night colours, there is a loss of contrast and contact with the underlying idea.

The composition of the cave studies also rely on the unity of the two opposing forces of light and solid matter, reduced to colour opposites. Here the viewer is placed inside the cave looking out so that the light is framed by the dark rock edges. The intensity of the outside heat is captured in thick pools of orange, whilst the almost dripping coldness of the interior is conveyed in a brooding black.

Here the density of the medium (oil) detracts from the luminous quality of light and the result is a rather flat and at times dead surface that relies on the brilliance of the oranges and the too-broad curves to animate the canvas.

More interesting are the oil on paper paintings that overcome this density with the paper's resistance to the medium. The effect is a looser surface where the oil flows and does not compact, where the blacks and blues of night rocks elicit a transparent liquidity and the movement of the lines is not hampered by a cloying consistency.



The drama and power of the site on canvas

The portrayal of the awesome majesty of Petra, "the dream city carved out of solid rock" has been attempted by many artists but nowhere has it been a catalyst for an idea which was then developed and evolved in a

style through a series of paintings. Although the "idea" at times proves to be stronger than the handling of it, the exhibition is not only an artistic stimulation, but a coherent treatise on what can be an overworked subject.

Exile nourishes pianist's art

This is the second in a series of articles featuring some personalities who have been making indelible marks on the local scene.

JOSEPH VILLADIEGO is a young Filipino pianist who has been contributing to Amman's cultural life since 1984. He is a professional performer and teacher of piano and music theory at the GI RHO MA School of Music, which was founded in 1973 by Nancy Zanariri, a pianist herself and the Local Representative in Jordan of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music. "Mr Villadiego is a real artist," says music critic Jean-Claude Elias. "More than a talented performer, he is a complete musician who has about music, and expresses his views with great clarity and sensitivity. The piano is the tool which allows him to convey the delicate feelings and emotions music creates or translates."

In general, a pianist's love of Chopin is taken as an indication of one's familiarity with great musical technique. Villadiego is no exception: to this rule, he manifests his talents beautifully when his hands start flying, almost flowing on the keyboard to



Joseph Villadiego

become integrated parts of the instrument, making it appear as though he and the piano are one and not two different entities. He also has excellent control on the piano's wide dynamic range.

Villadiego was born in Sariaya, Quezon Province. He started

taking piano lessons at the age of nine, and on scholarship from the Music Promotion Foundation of the Philippines, he obtained his B.Sc. in Music graduating "cum laude" from the Philippine College of Music and Fine Arts, an affiliate of the Philippine

Women's University, in Manila in March, 1983.

Shortly after graduation, he performed at a solo recital entitled "An Evening of Chopin" which was held at the Nelson Tower in Makati. He later joined the Philippine Music Ensemble as Piano Soloist and Accompanist in its initial tour of the United States of America and Canada. Towards the end of 1983 and early 1984, he worked as an Assistant Rehearsal Master during the maiden productions of the Opera Company of the Philippines.

He also toured the People's Republic of China with the Yellow River Ensemble, a Filipino-Chinese cultural exchange group performing Filipino and Chinese music.

Recruited from Manila by Mrs Zanariri, who commits herself to the uplifting of musical awareness and standards in Jordan, he came to Amman and joined the GI RHO MA School of Music staff in the summer of 1984. He has, since then, considered and made Jordan as his place of artistic exile, thus continuing a legacy of music-making as a gift of heritage in classical discipline.

Villadiego's musical activities in Amman are not limited to his teaching nor to his recent piano recital. He has also accompanied the YWCA Choir during its Annual Choral Concert at the Royal Cultural Centre and in February this year he played a piano solo, and accompanied several foreign instrumentalists at a programme designed to raise funds for the newly-established Conservatoire of Music held at the residence of Isam Safiti.

For several reasons, Jordan has attracted this young artist's

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Daphne blooms P 28

Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

CITIZEN KANE

AMONG THE "Hollywood Greats" on the American Centre's calendar this month, the film that was shown last week is one that is often acclaimed as "the greatest picture of all time." If this is too absurd a statement to be attached to any single film, "Citizen Kane" certainly deserves a great deal of its praise.

It is essential to take into consideration the time of production of the film. Made in 1941, it can still measure up to and successfully compete with some of the greatest works made almost half a century later. But compared with everything that came before it, one can confidently say that the cinema came of age in 1941 with the release of "Citizen Kane".

The film proves (among other things) the early genius of Orson Welles, who starred, directed and co-wrote this Academy Award winner. As Charles Foster Kane himself, Welles portrayed the character of William Randolph Hearst, the famous newspaper tycoon. The story of the film parallels the rise and decline of this press magnate, a fact that made quite a stir at the time and led to the delay of the film's public release.

The story of the film is that of the career, ambition, the fall and inevitable death of Charles Kane. Starting with his death it is all told in flashback — a great novelty at the time. Kane's last word before his death (the first to be uttered in the film) is: "Rosebud". This leads a new viewer to investigate the secret behind this word by asking Kane's friends, colleagues, mistress and wife about the significance of the word in his life. Each flashback is narrated by a different person, and needless to say each gives a different view of the dead man. These discrepancies and the different prejudices add to the enigmatic quality of Kane himself.

The mystery of "Rosebud" is solved but this, however, does not seem as important as the investigation of the word itself. As the reporter himself confesses at the end of the film, a single word does not make up a man's whole life... "Rosebud" is just a piece in the jigsaw puzzle.

In fact the whole film is a brilliant jigsaw, an ingenious patchwork of skillfully blended sights and sounds that make it the flamboyant cinematic experiment that it was. The clever camera work, the tricky and very attractive lighting, the split-second editing, the deep-focus photography and the sometimes cheeky musical score are all elements that add up to the great fascination of the film.

But apart from all its technical expertise, visual novelty and highly developed stylistic methods, "Citizen Kane" remains basically as the story of "a man who got everything he wanted... and then lost it", a man whose life ended in that terrible and arid loneliness that must have haunted Midas himself. A man whose private life was made so public that it made the "No Trespassing" sign that opens and ends the film even more haunting.

Recent film releases

Above The Law (R) Steven Seagal — Siam-bang actioner about cop who mops up Chicago drug dealers. Much noise and mayhem (Fair).

Bad Dreams (R) Jennifer Rubin — Inept, gory horror story involving suicide rituals (Boring).

Beetle Juice (PG) Michael Keaton — Ghosts seek help in haunting a house. Uninspired comedy falls flat (Fair).

Blind Blues (PG) Matthew Broderick — Agreeable but flat account of World War II army basic training (Fair).

Bright Lights, Big City (R) Michael J. Fox — Dull story of cocaine-snorting young man on self-destructive path (Fair).

D.O.A. (R) Dennis Quaid — Inventive mystery about poisoned man who seeks his own murderer (Good).

18 Again (PG) George Burns — Swinging grandfather inhabits body of shy grandson. George still exudes pizzazz (Good).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — Williams is at his best as iconoclastic disk jockey in Saigon (Good).

Johnny Be Good (PG-13) Anthony Michael Hall — High school quarterback is courted by elated recruiters. Botched comedy (Boring).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Masquerade (R) Rob Lowe, Meg Tilly — Atmospheric mystery-romance set in the posh hamptons of Long Island (Good).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Your
TV guideChannel
2

Saturday

5:45 Le Chevalier de Pardallion: Jean marries Louise but their joy is short-lived.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Un DB de Plus with guest Richard Anconina

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Mr Belvedere

9:10 Varieties

10:00 News in English.

10:20 Feature Film: "Murder by Death" — An invitation to "dinner and a murder" has been sent by eccentric millionaire Lionel Twain (Truman Capote) to five of the world's most famous detectives: Belgium's Milo Perrier (James Coco), private eye Sam Diamond (Peter Falk) from the US; England's famous female sleuth, Jessica Marbles (Elsa Lanchester), incorruptible Oriental Sidney Wang (Peter Sellers); and the urbane Dick and Dora Charleston (David Niven and Maggie Smith). Twain's house staff includes the blind butler Bensonmum (Sir Alec Guinness) and the deaf-mute cook Yetta (Nancy Walker).

Sunday

8:00 Rue Carnot

8:30 L'ecole des Fans: this week's guest: Gilbert Montagne

7:00 News in French

7:15 Science

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Check It Out:

9:10 New documentary "Japan" — The first programme, The Electronic Tribe, focuses on the contrasts between the present-day life of factory workers and the inherited religious and rural customs still found in the ordinary home.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Private Eye "War Buddy."
11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Monday

8:00 Un Chateau au Soleil: The romance of their children is rocky, but that between Artus and Marie Pierre is still unresolved.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Sports Magazine

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Perfect Strangers

9:10 Secret Army

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

Tuesday

8:30 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres

8:30 Lucky Luke: Sabotage is delaying construction of the transcontinental railway.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Vanessa Paradis

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 I Married Dora: Peter's boss retires but, with too much time on his hands, drives the family crazy

9:10 Nuclear Weapons: Film episode



DAVID FROST
SHAWN SOUTHWICK



10:00 News in English

10:20 Murder She Wrote: Murder and robbery on a trans-Atlantic flight teams Jessica with an inspector from Scotland Yard

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Wednesday

8:00 Champs Elysees, with Catherine Leland

7:00 News in French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Saleh Madi

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records hosted by David Frost: Surfers often face danger when riding waves, but fewer than a dozen are brave and skilful enough to challenge the monster surf of Waimea Bay, Oahu. Here the waves regularly tower 25 feet or more, the biggest rideable surf on Earth. This programme introduces you to Kenny Bradshaw, the most famous tamer of Waimea's crushing huge swells. Bradshaw expounds on the risk and thrills of high-wave surfing. Guinness cameras capture his daring attempts to ride Waimea's wildest, record-breaking waves!

9:00 Hooperman

9:30 Twilight Zone: Little Boy Lost

10:00 News in English

10:20 New drama series, The Charmer, about the pre-war career of Ralph Ernest Gorse womaniser, swindler and murderer. Nigel Havers stars as Gorse, a determined social climber, irresistible seducer of women and a ruthless opportunist. His lust for money, women and power sets him inexorably on the path to murder.

11:20 Three's Company: After the male manager quits, Janet runs the shop efficiently with the help of Chico, a new employee with an eye-catching figure, but doubts that the chauvinist owner, Mr Compton, would promote a woman. Then Compton makes an announcement that tempts Janet to seek a new image.

Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot

8:30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Serge Lama

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Charlie Chaplin: 9:10 New mini series Anne of the Five Towns, a four-part dramatization of one of the great love stories of fiction.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

8:30 Feature Film: "Un fil à Paris", a comedy which sees a country bumpkin realize his dream to visit the big city, and maybe even meet a beautiful girl.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Le Dextrane: the uses and production of this sugar substitute in medicine and candy.

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Carol Burnett

9:10 Magnum: "Solo Flight" injured after a plane crash, Magnum thinks back to his Vietnam war experiences.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Falcon Crest

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

• The Parent - Teacher Association of the New English School held its first meeting last week in the library of the school. During the meeting the board was elected and a plan proposed for the next academic year. Officers of the board are: Chairman Mr. Hufailz, Secretary Obaida Bushnak, Treasurer Laila Nadi, Social Secretary Shaim Sama'n, and Public Relations Sameera Kousous. Additional members are Maha Abu Yagi, Dr. Basel Kourelah, and representing the teaching staff are Mrs. Santoe and Mouna Alam.

• All systems are go as the British Ladies of Amman (a group which includes lots of "commonwealth" members too) are gearing up for their famous annual summer fair at the Ambassador's residence. This is the group's most important function of the year to raise funds for local charities. The fair takes place on 27 May from 11 am to 5 pm.

• The Education Department at UNRWA is bidding farewell to one of its oldest senior staff members, Bryan Brared. Mr. Brared has been with the agency for about 20 years now as a math expert, and is known by all by his honest work and dedication. Now as he approaches his 60th birthday, he is due to retire. On this occasion, his colleagues at UNRWA H.Q. Amman held a farewell lunch party for him at the InterContinental Hotel, followed by drinks at the residence of staff member Abia Haddad. As a gesture of gratitude for all the efforts he made to improve the educational standard of generations of Palestinian youth, and as a souvenir from the region he lived in for more than 20 years, he was presented with two "orientalist pictures" of Jerusalem.

"I have come to appreciate Jordan very much during my stay. It has been very interesting to follow up the development efforts in various aspects, particularly the Jordan Valley projects, which could serve as a model to other countries, with respect to methodology and implementation," Mr. Brared told the Star. He also said that he was lucky to have had a very interesting job in UNRWA. "I hope that I have made some contribution to the education of the Palestinian youth."

• Hurray for the NECC team who won the Coach Tests of the Amman Little League for baseball. Needless to say Coach Liz Hanna was ecstatic when her team received the trophy last Friday at the American School.

• With great regret, it has been

People & events



Our heartiest congratulations to the Royal Family on the engagement of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia to Mohammed Anwar Al-Saleh on 15 May at the Royal Court. Best wishes too to the happy couple.

Photo by Zohrab

announced that the final qualifying tournaments for the Seoul Olympics, which took place in Osaka, Japan, last week, excluded our Jordanian Tennis champion Hani Al-Ali, as he lost against his opponent, the Taipei champion, 6/4, 6/4. The loss was not a great shock actually, as Al-Ali arrived in Osaka accompanied by his coach Tarek Sa'adi, only hours before his game.

"The odds would have been to our advantage had we arrived a few days earlier," coach Tarek told the Star. "We were suffering from 'jet lag', following a two-day flight. We were sleepy and exhausted. On top of that, the climate was different, and there were many things we had to get

accustomed to before the tournament started. In my opinion Hani would have beaten his opponent easily had he been in good shape."

At the end we wonder...who is to blame for such drastic planning?

• In spite of the killing heat wave that prevailed last Friday, Im Khall's "Lebanese Home" restaurant in Jerash was crowded as every other Friday. The heat did not dull the taste of her famous meza for the guests which included the Lebanese Ambassador Butros Ziadah, his host Antoine Habib, Emil Shaker and his wife Sommaya, Raymond Stephane and his

wife Lora and his cute 40-day-old Carol, and last but not least Antoine Tarrat and his wife Siham.

• After a round of about 50 days of touring on the other side of the globe — Europe, the United States and Brazil — the Zowain family is back, bags full of nice souvenirs and happy memories. The returning couple, Antoine and Huda, have had a marvelous welcome home, as they are considered one of the most prominent couples in town, and the most sociable.

• To Tony Ice — Its been good knowing you year ya woofal

From Gazza, Kelth, Jaqy Bill and the rest of the LAL crew.

• On 22 May the American Community School presented awards to students involved in the 1987-88 extra-curricular activities which include fine arts, sports and student government.

Congratulations to all the students, coaches and parents involved in making this another successful academic year.

A note to students returning next year from Superintendant Richard Krajcar — keep up the excellent tradition that the students of A.C.S. have started. Seniors — congratulations on a superb effort this year!

"We have been in Jordan for three and a half years and would have been happy to stay longer says British Embassy First Secretary (Commercial) David Hawkes who, with his wife Betty, leaves Amman on 2 June for a stint in London. The Hawkes will be spending a week in Egypt on their way home and in the meantime have been caught up in the round of farewells that always marks a departure from Jordan.

A relaxing barbeque hosted by Bill and Jacky Hamilton last Wednesday was just one of many occasions for friends of Hawkes to wish them well, while on Saturday the Hawkes invited friends to a reception that was both a farewell and a chance to meet their replacements Martin and Pat Thomas. The newcomers arrived from London this week and to their great pleasure have already met up with a number of old friends from their earlier postings to Brazil and the Soviet Union.

• Mohammed Saket celebrated his first birthday Sunday with his parents Mouna and Lama and his three-year-old sister Rawan. His grandparents Mr and Mrs Musa Saket, former head of the Supreme Court, and Mr and Mrs Mohammed Kilani, former President of the Water Authority, and all of his many aunts, uncles and cousins attended the party.

• The Friends of Archaeology trip for 27 May will be to Ras and Abila. Um Quels has been dropped from the itinerary because another trip is being planned to that site for July, and will be led by Dr Thomas Webster.

Friends should also note that 1 June is the absolutely latest date for submitting names for the June trip to Turkey. Call Abdul Busse at 644835 or Mona Zaghloul at 644482 for more details.

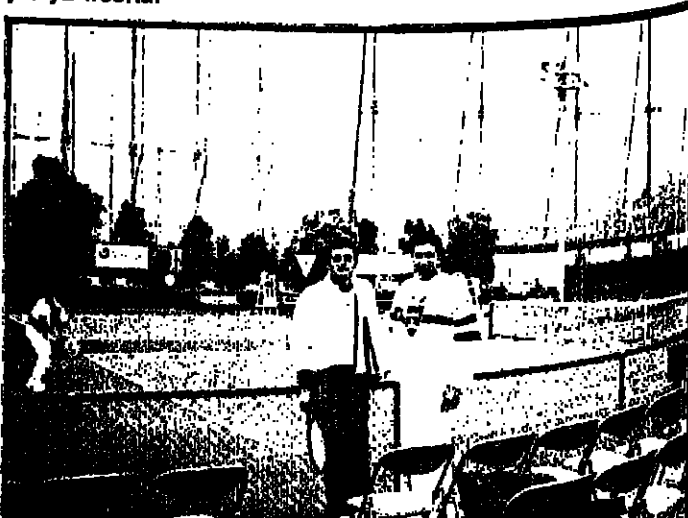
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The winning NECC team



Mohammed Saket is one!



Hani Al-Ali and Tarek Sa'adi in Osaka

26 MAY 1988

health

Infertility—the heartache, the hopes

By Lama Kilani
Special to The Star

ONE OF the hardest things that a couple can face, especially at the beginning of their married life, is the realisation that they have been trying for a baby for quite a while and nothing is happening.

Once this happens it can become like an obsession with sex—the monthly waiting, the period showing up, the depression afterwards. The best thing to do in this case is to visit an infertility clinic where tests can be done on both husband and wife and the cause of infertility can be found and treated.

Infertility means the inability to conceive, and it may result from a number of factors. To find out more The Star went to visit the newly established Jordan Centre for Infertility, where we met Dr Raja Karaki, a member of the Jordanian Team for Infertility headed by Dr Zaid Kilani.

Dr Karaki assured us that most normal women who have sexual intercourse two or three times a week become pregnant within a year of normal married life. There is, however, no need to worry if pregnancy does not occur immediately after trying for a baby. If nothing has happened by the end of a year, a doctor should be consulted.

Conception, Dr Karaki explains, is most likely to occur when intercourse takes place about the time of ovulation. When a woman has a normal twenty-eight day menstrual cycle, ovulation usually occurs on the fourteenth day, counting the first day of the menstrual period as day number one. Intercourse at this time is most likely to be successful, especially if the man is "tested".

The younger and healthier the couple is, the greater are their chances of starting a family when they want to. Couples who are overweight, overfed, work too hard, or who eat, drink or smoke too much, will find it more difficult to achieve a pregnancy and to have a really healthy baby.

Some women who do not become pregnant as quickly as they wish become over-anxious. This, Dr Karaki warns, makes pregnancy even less likely.

Reassurance from a doctor, proper investigations and treatment, if necessary, are, of course, important. Equally important, however, is the necessity to remain calm and to get on, as much as possible, with the business of living and loving.

Physical causes of infertility are numerous, and can be either

Special to The Star

DR PAUL Feldman and clinical social worker Sharon Covington have written a treatise on "The Perfect Patient."

Some of their recommendations deal with the infertility problem in particular. They were originally written for Resolve, a newsletter for an infertility support group.

But much that they say applies to all patients.

They tell us — I have abridged or paraphrased in some places — that: "The perfect patient communicates honestly, openly and directly with the physician. This begins by abandoning the concept of doctor as a person with special skills. Communications can then flow more naturally and are less intimidating."



Dr Raja Karaki does an ultra-sound scan on a patient

Our health reporter Lama Kilani continues her family health series with a two-part examination of infertility. In this article she explores the causes, and talks to a woman who has become pregnant by in-vitro fertilization. Next week she talks to the doctors and technicians who do this delicate procedure.

from the husband or from the wife.

Him: Too few sperm, which may be a congenital defect or the result of an earlier infection like mumps which involved inflammation of the testicles. A low sperm count may also result from poor general health.

Her: Failure to ovulate resulting from a hormonal disturbance involving the pituitary gland, or blocked tubes as a result of an infection, termination of pregnancy or spontaneous abortion. Or, it can be that the cervical mucus is abnormal which prevents the sperm from passing through into the uterus (womb).

In some couples, everything seems to be normal in both the husband and wife, yet no conception has resulted after quite a number of years. This is called "unexplained infertility."

There are different approaches to treating each case. If the cause is failure to ovulate, hormones are given to the wife in the form of either pills or injections to stimulate the ovaries. Progress can be seen using an ultrasound scan where the ova can be monitored until they mature.

Normal intercourse between husband and wife, Dr Karaki

says, can then take place at a time set by the doctor. Conception is very likely to happen after this.

If, however, the cause is either low sperm count or unsuitable cervical mucus, pregnancy is unlikely to result from normal sexual intercourse, and "artificial insemination" is used.

In this procedure semen from the husband is taken and the best sperm are chosen, after making sure that the wife has several mature ova. A probe carrying the semen is inserted deep into her womb, as close as possible to the ova, and the sperm are released. In theory this will result in conception, but the success rate after the first try is only up to 20 per cent and the couple should not be discouraged from trying again and again even up to six times; the success rate after the sixth try is 90 per cent.

The last form of treatment, involving women with blocked tubes, is "in-vitro fertilization" (I.V.F.) or what is commonly known as test tube babies. This involves the fertilization of the mature ovum by the semen outside the body, and the subsequent transfer of the embryo or several embryos to the woman's uterus. The success rate here is up to 40 per cent. This method is normally only used as a last resort for couples who have no hope of conceiving in any other way.

Dr Karaki says that they have been quite successful in establishing pregnancy in a number of women who otherwise would not have gotten pregnant. Jordan has become known as a specialised centre in the Middle East for infertility and the clinic sees patients from all over the Arab world.

"Only a few weeks ago a Kuwait patient of ours who got pregnant through the I.V.F. programme had a baby boy in Kuwait, and we have two more patients waiting to deliver, in Algiers and Bahrain."

A 25-year old woman who went through the I.V.F. procedure five times before finally getting pregnant talked to the Star.

Rima (not her real name), said that she has been married for five years, and when she went to see what was wrong with both her and her husband at the Jordan Centre for Infertility, she was told that she would definitely not be able to get pregnant except by the I.V.F. programme.

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"The perfect patient finds ways to reduce the stress caused by an illness or problem. Stress is normal, expected and usually not permanent. However, support mechanisms may be needed — support groups or seeing a therapist whose specialty is counselling."

"Hobbies, vacations, exercise and social interaction — finding other people with whom to share feelings — can help make the problems less overwhelming."

"The perfect patient — if married or otherwise with a companion — approaches illness as a couple problem. The fact that one person

may be identified as having a problem does not negate the effect on both. A workup, evaluation and treatment are much better dealt with when the spouse or companion participates in at least some visits and has a good understanding. The more involved a couple is, the better able they are to support each other and make a decision on options."

"We feel that the perfect patient is an active participant in the treatment process rather than a passive recipient of medical intervention. Such patients see the physician as a person, not a deity, and thus don't need to act like angels, silent in the wings."

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"The Team," she said, "were very hopeful and encouraged me to go through with it. The first try was a failure, as was the second and the third and the fourth! I was extremely depressed for days after each attempt. I seriously thought of giving up."

Her husband, she hastened to add, was very supportive throughout.

"Dr Kilani, sent for us after the fourth failure. He upped our morale and told us to try for a fifth time. We went through the attempt, but I was losing hope. So when Lina Kahwaji phoned me and told me the result was positive, that I was pregnant, I couldn't believe it. I had another test done to make sure, and there it was again — pregnant!"

Rima went for an ultrasound scan, and was amazed to find that she was carrying twins. Both Rima and her husband cried, and they are now (impatiently) waiting for their nursery to arrive, preparing their nursery and reading all the books they can on pregnancy, labour and child care.

We also talked with the medical team who supervised her case. Dr Kilani said that the couple were very nice, quite intelligent, very co-operative. "I thought they would make good parents. After the fourth failure, which was quite a shock for all of us, we thought the couple would give up."

Dr Kilani phoned them at that point and asked them to come over and meet with the team again to discuss future aspects of their case. "As usual the question was 'What should we do now?' and our answer was 'keep trying.' And it was a big relief to hear that 'we trust you and we are willing to try again if you think we stand a chance.' And indeed they tried for the fifth time, and this time the unbelievable happened. Rima became pregnant, and with twins!"

"Miss Kahwaji conveyed the good news and I was told Rima couldn't believe it. She cried on the phone and said 'the miracle has happened.' Dr Kilani says that this couple, who he liked very much, phoned him and expressed their appreciation and thanked the team."

In fact, Dr Kilani thanked them for their patience, perseverance and confidence in the team. Their answer was "we never doubted the ability of the centre and the quality of the staff. The warm smile of your biologist, Miss Kahwaji, always soothed us, raised our morale and gave us hope."

The 'Perfect Patient'

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Independence Day

Jordanians and Arabs yesterday celebrated the joyous occasion of the country's Independence Day with heightened feelings of pride and achievement. The record of Jordan's gains in all fields of development under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein speaks for itself. The past forty-one years of independence have indeed been years of strong commitment to Jordan's development, and have been years of unwavering dedication in defence of Arab goals and aspirations.

The occasion of the country's Independence Day is also a momentous opportunity to recall the fact that Jordan's long march since independence has been carefully balanced out and implemented to tackle the developmental needs of the country and to safeguard its independence against outside aggression. Jordan has always played an engaged and active role in defence of the integrity of Arab soil, a position that goes back to the noble principles set out by the founding pioneers of this country, the birth place of the Great Arab Revolt. This revolt was intended to spearhead Arab resistance against all foreign intervention, and to ensure the continued freedom and sovereignty of all Arab lands.

Under the committed guidance of King Hussein, Jordan remained in the forefront in recent years in support of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people whose heroic uprising has won them the support of all peace-loving nations through the world. Jordan's total support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people is yet another proof of the country's dedication to the pan-Arab goals and aspirations. Jordan has also exhibited its total adherence to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt through its support for Iraq in its heroic defence of the independence of its people and the integrity of its soil.

Through the wise leadership of King Hussein, Jordan has also been able to play an important role in reviving the principles of solidarity among all Arab countries, and in bridging the gaps that have kept some Arab countries apart in recent years. Jordan's awareness of the immensity of the dangers threatening the whole Arab Nation has prompted it to work unceasingly to unify Arab positions and to close Arab ranks against all dangers.

King Hussein's dedicated leadership has also won this country the respect and admiration of virtually all countries in the community of nations, and has turned Jordan into a haven of far-sightedness and moderation, giving it an internationally-respected calibre of which it should be proud. Jordan's Independence Day is indeed a day of jubilation and pride.

A senseless carnage

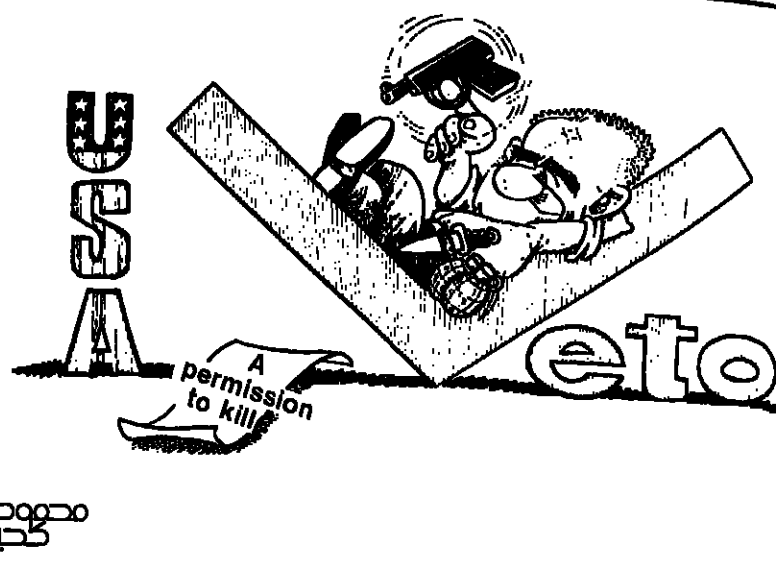
The bloody fighting in Beirut's southern suburbs between Amal Militia and Hezbollah Group has inflicted new deep wounds on the already extremely battered Lebanese body and threatened the resumption of the civil war at a time when hopes have been high that Lebanon is getting back to normalcy. The fighting, which has been triggered by rival Shi'ite militia for control of the poverty-stricken southern area, is unjustifiable and can be viewed only as a further waste of human and material resources needed to confront the Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon.

Syria's moves to intervene to put an end to the fighting and bring the situation under control are understandable in light of the outrages which have been taking place in the southern suburbs by irresponsible groups such as the pro-Iranian Hezbollah party which receives its orders from a foreign power, namely, Iran. Tehran has been using the party for purely selfish purposes which harm both Syria's reputation and credibility, encroach on Lebanon's sovereignty, and undermine efforts to achieve national reconciliation.

Among other things, Hezbollah men are still holding several foreign hostages whom Tehran intends to use to elicit concessions from the countries to which the hostages belong. The protracted captivity of the hostages has angered the entire international community and inflamed western sentiments against Islam. At times in the past, Syria, by virtue of its military presence in Lebanon, has been accused of harbouring terrorism and was blamed for the capture of innocent Western citizens until it became clear later that Iran stands behind the kidnapping against the will of Damascus which has been doing all it can to free the innocent captives.

Syria thus cannot allow the pro-Iranian group to gain control and maintain their illegal acts and endanger Lebanon, and Syria as well, in a region considered of paramount importance to Syria's strategic interests. Syria's declared insistence on deploying its forces in the southern suburb of Beirut in the face of Iranian opposition is understandable and enjoys the support of the majority of the Lebanese and that of almost the entire Arab world.

It is hoped that Iran and its Lebanese stooges will come to reason and allow Syria to deploy its forces without resistance so as to avoid another unnecessary blood bath. Iran, after all, has no right whatsoever to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs and factional feuds and the Syrians are apparently unprepared to tolerate Tehran's irresponsible meddling and infringement on Lebanon's sovereignty any more.



Maghreb moves one step toward unity

By Ali Bahajjoub
Special to The Star

RABAT — The Maghreb has taken a major step toward unifying its ranks. Can that become a leap forward in the coming months? There is every reason to hope that pragmatist policies will prevail amid renewed perceptions of the North African stalemate.

Algeria and Morocco, in deciding to restore diplomatic relations, severed in March 1976 in the heat of the dispute over Western Sahara, formerly under Spanish colonial rule, seem to have removed from their midst more than a decade of bitterness.

The move was the result of a flurry of diplomatic activity between Rabat and Algiers, which in turn was triggered by the summit in May 1987 between Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan of Morocco. The two met on the common frontier in the presence of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Now a year later, after delicate negotiations at different levels, the Saudi-sponsored mini-summit seems to have at least broken the ice between the two Maghreb leaders and set the stage for further behind-the-scenes contacts. The breakthrough came in early May following a visit to Rabat by General Larbi Belkheir, head of Chadli's private office, and Cherif Messadia, who is responsible for the running of the single ruling party in Algeria, the National Liberation Front.

A reciprocal visit to Algiers by King Hassan's senior counselor, Reda Guedira, and Driss Basi, minister of Interior and Information, culminated in the announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations on 18 May. A joint communiqué published by the Moroccan press agency, MAP, said that the decision to re-establish relations at the ambassador level was made as a step toward the achievement of Maghreb unity.

Observers believe that the surprise move was at least partly prompted by Algeria's eagerness to secure King Hassan's presence at the Arab summit, scheduled to open in Algiers on 7 June. There is, of course, no dearth of genuine sentiment on both sides to bury political differences and focus attention on the more pressing economic and social problems.

The summit is a major factor, however. The Algerian leadership is anxious to have all the Arab leaders taking part in the summit to ensure its success. Nevertheless, many questions remain unanswered. Morocco and Algeria are still at loggerheads over the Sahara dispute. How the development will affect the status of the Polisario guerrilla front, which is backed by Algeria, remains uncertain.

The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar visited Morocco on 2 May to have talks with King Hassan as part of his continuing effort to find a solution to the Western Sahara problem. The UN chief was scheduled to visit Algiers, then Nouakchott, the Mauritania capital, then his talks with King Hassan, but the visit was cancelled be-

cause of 'developments requiring his presence in New York.'

Apparently the change of plan was due mainly to Algeria's insistence that the Secretary General should go to the Tindouf camps to talk to Polisario leaders and not to hold talks with the Algerian leadership in Algiers.

Morocco and Algeria agree on the holding of a UN-sponsored referendum in the disputed Saharan territory, but differ on how the operation should be conducted. In March 1987, the Moroccan armed forces completed the sixth security wall to seal off the disputed territory.

The wall, traversing some 2,500 kilometers along the Algerian and Moroccan frontiers, blocks out completely Polisario infiltration, except for a few kilometers of no man's land. As a result, the Polisario military activities have been seriously curtailed and the chance of any major attack has become even slimmer due to the installation of sophisticated radar detection systems.

On the diplomatic level, the attempts to isolate Morocco in the region have not been successful. Algeria signed a 'friendship and concord' treaty with Tunisia in March 1983 and Mauritania joined it in December that year, but plans for Libyan membership of the treaty hit a snag.

Algeria told Libyan leader Muammar Al Qadhafi he could join the treaty only after he sorted out his country's frontier problems with Morocco. This was taken by the Libyan leader as an snub. He landed unexpectedly in Rabat to meet fences with the Moroccan monarch and sign the 'Arab-African' treaty of Oujda on 14 August, 1987. The treaty not only put an end to Qadhafi's arms supplies and financial aid to the Polisario, but also ruled out a wider treaty sponsored by Algeria and aimed against Morocco.

Although the Moroccan-Libyan alliance was of short duration, Qadhafi refused to join the Algerian sponsored treaty and kept his distance. The current mood in the Maghreb is that no leader wishes to leave the other in the cold, especially at a time when oil revenues are dwindling and European protectionism is growing. As there is little assurance that the oil prices will recover soon, Polisario supporters are finding it hard to cover the front's military and diplomatic campaign expenses.

Economic common-sense therefore seems to have prevailed and the Algerian-Moroccan rapprochement may be attributed to the necessity of the Maghreb states to come to terms with the realities.

Being the key-players in a region that has suffered from ideological differences, Algeria and Morocco does not most to lose if pragmatism and political terms their economic and political direction. The Western Sahara question will remain the make-or-break component in the quest for the ideal of a unified Maghreb.

Ali Bahajjoub is the London Bureau Chief of the Maghreb Arab Press, the national news agency of Morocco.

26 MAY 1988

The Gulf war

The case for keeping contact

COMMENTARY
Sajid Rizvi

LONDON — I have a letter on my desk, from whom where or in what language I cannot say. Encoded in its extended news about mutual friends and interests is the plaintive query: Do I think there will be a chemical war on the cities?

What I think hardly matters, but being in London I am supposed to know what common people — in the war-torn areas feel they shall never learn. Why? London can be about as seclusive as elsewhere, and I'm not referring to the Peter Wright/Spycatcher affair.

That, then, is the gist of the letter which travelled several weeks through post and no doubt past censors before arriving, resplendent in a fancy dress of intricately colourful stamps whose generous arrangement seemed for once justified by the weight of the question within.

I know of no-one in London who could answer the question. Nor indeed did it seem as much a question as a statement. Things have deteriorated rapidly, and no further editorializing is needed to state the obvious. The escalation on land and sea between Iran and Iraq has found its principal casualty in the lines of communications that seemed to have been dangling invitingly in front of the peace-makers.

Not only is there a deeper diplomatic stalemate in evidence now than ever before in the seven-year and eight-month conflict, there is also the risk of a more decisive battlefield development than a mere land victory here or a naval breakthrough there. What can that be? There is a hint in the letter from my worried friend, but the problem runs deeper.

It began with the attempt by Iran in 1984 to isolate Iraq in the Arab camp to secure the ouster of President Saddam Hussein.

The Iranian venture failed by default:

Iran's advances in the Shatt El Arab, particularly the capture of Faw, dramatized Iraq's plight as well as its strategic importance for the rest of the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula. Further salvage action by His Majesty King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt rallied support behind Iraq, the worst in its difficulties with Arab partners appeared to be over in 1987.

Next, the war of the cities was taken up in earnest, with hope that the resulting terror among the surviving innocent will spawn political dissent and influence political change in Tehran or Baghdad. Well, history contradicts that theory, and populations cannot but become galvanized behind governments even in established democracies with free dissent.

What the successive phases of the war proved, though, was that conciliation/mediation/communication took place in ever-decreasing circles from 1980 onward. There was, as the records of events show, far less meaningful talk about stopping the war in 1984 than there was in 1980-81 and there is even less such discussion now.

This cannot but be an invitation to an open-ended disaster for an area which, outside the combat zone, has waded remarkably well through the thick and thin of an oil price collapse, a global financial crisis, recurrent fluctuations on the oil market and protectionist rebuffs from Europe to alternative earners such as agriculture and petrochemicals.

There is an obvious need to keep talking to the combatants and their friends, as well as friends of friends. Diplomatic ruptures such as those between Iran and

Saudi Arabia will not help. There is also the need to broaden the perspective somewhat to place the Iran-Iraq war where it belongs — in the context of an increasingly volatile situation encompassing the Israeli-occupied territories, Lebanon and Syria.

The Hezbollah-Amal blood-letting in Lebanon was not provoked by the war of the cities over Iraq and Iran, but its outcome cannot but darken the spectrum of conflict which now includes, with the direct combatants, a whole array of proxy warriors, back-seat drivers, bank-rollers and new innocent victims. The Iran-Contra affair, and the subsequent trading over Western hostages freed or still in captivity, proved that it was illusory to separate Lebanon from the gamut of the Gulf conflict.

This is appreciated no doubt by President Hafez Al Assad of Syria. Having patched up with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, Mr Al-Assad now seems poised to act on the two fronts which exist in the country: the Lebanon which is inevitably linked to the Palestinian movement in the occupied territories and the Lebanon which casts its shadow on the Gulf.

Common sense demands that the Lebanese factor — the struggle for supremacy between Amal and Hezbollah — should be brought into any effort to influence change in the Gulf, or particularly Tehran.

All this implies that there is room for a lot more talking and exchange of ideas than there seems to be at present. The prerequisite, therefore, is to keep the communications open — to quarrel or to conciliate seems not to matter now. That would at least becalm the nerves of the millions of innocent bystanders in the line of fire.

Sajid Rizvi is the Managing Editor of Academic File.

Mitterrand's tryst with history

By Zafar Masud
Special to The Star

PARIS — As François Mitterrand's faintly figure looms benignly over France, it's hard to imagine the president being unaware of his unmatched advantage. More likely he is contemplating the next step that will guarantee him a permanent place in the annals of France.

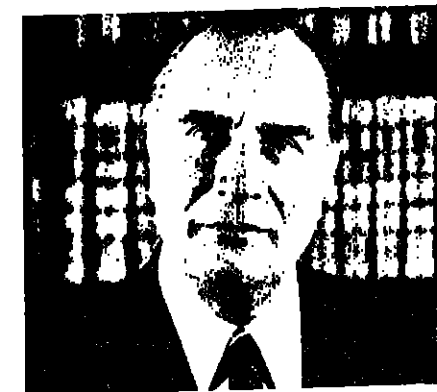
The 54-56 per cent win for the 72-year-old Mitterrand in the presidential election was hardly a surprise, even though it made history — Mitterrand is the first president to be given a second term in the 30-year Fifth Republic. But the dispatch with which he dissolved the National Assembly threw both analysts and election rivals off guard. Only now is Mitterrand's strategy beginning to emerge.

Actually it's quite simple, seen from the pedestal of a patriarchal figure that Mitterrand increasingly appears to be. Too much acquiescing among the politicians has gone on too long; it's neither dignified nor indeed very beneficial (in Mitterrand's view) for France. The encouragement of the ultra-Right was a mistake, but one that can be rectified. The Communists are an anomaly; who needs them? and so on.

As he prepares for the parliamentary election in June, hopefully to sweep them as he did the presidential polls, Mitterrand seems to be aiming both to consolidate the Socialist Party and decimate the Communists, preferably irrevocably.

In doing so, he apparently hopes to lay the foundations of a two-party political system akin to that in Britain — with the Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives and the French Right in the hopelessly divided position of the Labour Party and the Communists relegated to the position of the British Social and Liberal Democrats.

It's not a fantastic dream. Mitterrand



President François Mitterrand

delivered himself well at the election, despite considerable challenge from his conservative rival Jacques Chirac. In the event his claim and paternalistic approach, against Chirac's abrasive truculence, paid off.

There was a marked difference in public attitudes since the Socialist victory of 1981. At the time, the spectre of a leftist takeover scared the French capitalists so much that Paris stock markets plummeted and entrepreneurs transferred large accounts to Swiss banks. Many fled the country. This time the election outcome was seen more as Mitterrand's personal victory and less as a Socialist win.

The turnaround is a measure of Mitterrand's talent both as a strategist and as a tactician. No doubt it puts him in a different class from Charles de Gaulle, who was a popular leader in the classic sense. Whether it will also place him next to de Gaulle in the pantheon of French history is yet to be decided.

Mitterrand has been more than a charismatic crowd puller. His most remarkable achievement has been in sowing discord in the French Right without really appearing to do so.

The first step of this patient scheming

was the switch from direct to proportional electoral system — one of the last acts of the Socialist majority in the National Assembly in 1985. The 1986 legislative elections, which brought Chirac to prime ministership, ended that majority, but the change had a subtler motive.

It allowed Jean-Marie Le Pen's ultra-rightist National Front to win seats in the National Assembly, giving it a political base that resulted in a 14.5 per cent (4.4 million) national vote for the election. Le Pen ranked in most of the votes from the heavily industrialized — and discontented — northern France and Alsace in the east, as well as the port city of Marseilles, with its large indigenous and immigrant working class population. But behind Le Pen's performance lay the fact that a majority of the voters were not National Front members or sympathizers at all. Many were disgruntled adherents of the Communist Party, which over the years has been all but eliminated from the French political scene by Mitterrand's deft manoeuvres.

Yet Le Pen's 14.5 per cent score appeared so impressive to Chirac's campaign organizers that they were banding over backward to rally the ultra-Right in support of their candidate for the 5 May run-off ballot. Chirac's Interior Minister Charles Pasqua was tempted to remark just two days before the election day that his party cherished the same "values" as the National Front.

Mitterrand, however, seemed to know better. Not content with causing the divisions in the Right, Mitterrand triggered further controversy by declaring at a pre-election rally that he would favour voting rights for the immigrants. The remark had the desired effect on the Right, with the divergent views ranging from the Liberal non, the Centre-right postière (maybe), to the ultra-Rightists' Jamais (never).

Continued on page 20

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Bearing fruit

THE PALESTINIANS are beginning to reap the fruit of their six-month-old uprising on various important fronts. Their demands and grievances are no longer obscured by Israeli misleading rhetoric and massive propaganda, and their struggle and sacrifices are gaining increased world sympathy while Israel is being shunned as an aggressor and abhorred racist regime.

The few hundred Palestinians who have been shot to death by Israeli troops and the thousands of others who have been wounded or placed under arbitrary arrest over the past six months have paved the road to their nation's freedom and national dignity. They have exposed Israel as a ruthless occupying power and a state which practices terrorism in blunt violation of humanitarian values and world conventions.

Apart from the objective worldwide media coverage of the uprising and the Israeli barbaric counter-measures, the international community is beginning to sense the sting of guilt and seeks ways of action to lift the injustice which the Israelis, with different degrees of help from many countries, have imposed on the Palestinian people.

Take for an example the decision adopted last Friday by the Italian Parliament in favour of the Palestinian rights. The decision, which calls on the European community to come up with a practical peace initiative on the Middle East conflict instead of issuing worthless declarations, marks a new era of European understanding of the realities of the problem.

The United States, meanwhile, is finding itself increasingly embarrassed by the actions and behaviour of its close Israeli ally. Washington, for instance, will sound hypocritical if it continues to champion the cause of human rights and ignores Israeli abuses of these rights in the occupied Arab territories. The recent request by the US administration for a joint US-Israeli investigation into human rights violations in the occupied areas reflects growing US uneasiness about the Israeli brutalities.

Washington also cannot indefinitely resist international pressure for concrete action to resolve the Palestinian problem. The strong-worded statement issued by the White House last week during the visit of Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was clearly directed against Yitzhak Shamir, the intransigent Israeli Prime Minister. The White House statement and the remarks made on Israeli television last Friday by US Secretary of State George Shultz on the necessity of exchanging peace for land may herald a new course of action by the United States to promote peace prospects.

With the world being increasingly alerted to the Palestinians' suffering and frustrated by Israel's unwillingness to move towards peace, the Middle East vicious circle must eventually be broken in one way or another and the search for justice will advance. Six months of unabated revolt have left old convictions in shambles and created new realities which will impose themselves forcibly on the Middle East scene.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 17

Total strike cripples occupied land

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian general strike shut down the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on Wednesday, while Israeli troops barred mourners from attending a ceremony marking 40 days since the slaying of PLO leader Abu Jihad.

In the walled old City of Jerusalem, a fire-bomb was thrown at the car of Trade and Commerce Minister Ariel Sharon, as his wife Lily was about to drive off from their home, the daily Maariv reported. There were no casualties in the incident Tuesday, and the paper quoted Mrs Sharon as saying she was not aware the fire-bombs were thrown. "May be they should try again," she was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops braced for trouble as Palestinians observed the 40th day of the assassination in Tunis of Khalil Al-Wazir. In Gaza City, Ahmed Wazir, a cousin of the slain leader, said Israeli soldiers showed up at the house, interfering with a reception to mark 40 days after the death.

However, the army imposed curfews on the Shati and Bureij refugee camps, two neighbourhoods of Gaza city and parts of Rafah, the southernmost town in Gaza. The army also blew up the homes of two Palestinians from the village of Ein Bayuk, near Jericho, 35 kilometers east of Jerusalem. Police suspect the two of throwing fire-bombs at Israeli vehicles.

An Israeli army spokeswoman said an Israeli soldier Tuesday shot dead a Palestinian after a clash in Bureij Camp in Gaza.

Palestinians clashed Monday with the occupation troops and gangs of settlers when troops besieged the universities in the West Bank and Gaza and attempted to prevent students from heading for their schools. However, students, and in response to the statement No. 17, attended classes all over the occupied territories.

Meanwhile, demonstrations broke out in various localities Monday. Students of the Islamic Orphanage School in East Jerusalem took to the streets and clashed with the Israeli soldiers. Several other demonstrations took place in Ramallah, and Al-Bireh and the camps of Al-Amari, Jalazon and Qaddourah.

In Nablus, troops stormed Monday a printing house and confiscated the identity cards of its employees on pretext of contravention of military order of closure. Reports also said that the Palestinian detainees suffer from famishing and malnutrition and appealed to world humanitarian organizations and the ICRC to urgently intervene in order to ameliorate their detention conditions. On its part, the UNRWA said the occupation authorities prevented the arrested students from setting for examinations.

Honour Roll

- Mohammad Sadi Alulu, 45, Bureij camp - Gaza Strip
- Fatemah Abd El-Rahman, 26, Abween - West Bank
- Mohammad Saleh Qadan, 38, Dir Al-Ghusoun - West Bank
- Shamsah Al-Qadah, 65, Dir Al-Ghusoun - West Bank
- Kawthar Khaled Marai, 23, Tulikarem Camp - West Bank
- Majid Mahmoud Yousef Helal, 16, Abween - West Bank
- Ibrahim Musallam Abu Alsheh, 70
- Mesleh Zaydan Zaydan, 30, Qabatyia - West Bank
- Abd El-Karim Raja Sulaiman Al-Muti, Asakrah - West Bank



Don't take my son

Is it the turn of religion to be persecuted?



However tension prevailed in Tulikarem and the neighbouring localities and total mourning was observed in memory of the three martyrs who were killed near Shwaikheh the day before. The authorities also pursued the military siege imposed on Idna for the fourth straight day.

The 'Unified National Command of the Uprising' Sunday issued statement No. 17 in which it called on students to return to schools Monday. It called for rationing expenditures and assisting the needy students.

The statement, which was entitled "Marking the fortieth day of Abu Jihad's death," set forth a schedule for the uprising in the current week. Tuesday was dedicated to support the local Palestinian products and to boycott the Israeli goods while Wednesday was a day of total strike. Palestinians Thursday paid tribute to the families of the martyred and deported and visited the injured and Friday will witness public demonstrations following prayers at the mosques.

The statement called for raising the Palestinian flag everywhere on Saturday which commemorates the day of founding PLO and staging violent demonstrations and confrontations Sunday. The statement also warned Palestinians against paying heed to rumours spread by the Israeli intelligence in order to create confusion in the people's ranks. It also called for the enhancement of the commercial strike and to pursue opening stores from 9 to 12 A.M.

Meanwhile strikes crippled the occupied territories Saturday and cars and buses disappeared from streets. Stores closed their doors while violent confrontation continued between Palestinians and occupation troops in the cities of Hebron, Al-Fawar Camp, Qalqilya, Nablus, Jenin, Gaza and Jaba-liya. Reports said that about 25 Palestinians were injured and dozens were arrested while the army imposed curfew on several sectors of Gaza.

A military siege was also imposed on the town of Idna near Hebron and soldiers broke into houses in Dheisha Camp near Bethlehem.

Informed sources disclosed that Israeli forces kept blocking the entrances of Shati Camp by cement blocks, metal barrels, and barbed wires and launched a house-breaking campaign in the camp.

Ladies staged a sit-in-strike in front of the local ICRC premises in Hebron to protest the inhuman conditions of detention the Palestinians are subject to. Reports said several hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza have issued appeals to donate blood in order to save lives of dozens of injured citizens.

Earlier, in the week, genuine

confrontation took place all over the occupied territories. Clashes broke out following Friday noon prayers and dozens of Palestinians were injured. The occupation troops intensified their presence in Jerusalem and around Al-Aqsa Mosque and prevented Arabs living outside Jerusalem from saying their prayers at Al-Aqsa Mosque in fear of launching demonstrations following prayers.

However, the united leadership of the uprising distributed a leaflet in Gaza calling to boycott the Israeli actions aimed at changing identity cards. The leaflets said the occupation authorities use raised money in buying weapons and bullets by which they kill the Palestinians.

A senior Israeli officer who demanded anonymity said a big number of youths of less than 14 years of age are detained. He added that a new prison has been constructed near Majdou north of Palestine. Moreover, the authorities have decided the removal of 1900 administrative de-



Hand in hand to rid the land of tyranny

tainees to the detention camps. An Israeli spokesman said the majority of them belong to the "bibi movement" or the "bibi movement" of the uprising.

In another development, the Supreme Court reserved decision on an appeal by Mubarak, an Arab-American advocate of civil disobedience, who asked the court to scrap a deportation order against him. The government has accused Awad of being a leading role in the uprising. But in Monday's arguments, Prosecutor N. said deportation proceedings were initiated mainly because Awad violated immigration law. Awad, born in East Jerusalem, spent 15 years in the United States and acquired citizenship before returning to Jerusalem in 1985.

On the other hand, West Bank Foreign Minister Genscher speaking in his role as President of the European Economic Community's governing council ministers, urged US President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict at their upcoming summit in Bonn. "There should be marking time in the peace process," Genscher told a conference after he and other ministers of the 11 other EC met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Genscher said Moscow was taking a more realistic approach to the Middle East conflict, though it has refused to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. "We were able to achieve positive way in which Soviet policy is developing," Genscher said. "They're moving closer to what the European countries have been advocating for some time." He said the ECB reiterated their support for convening a Middle East peace conference under the auspices of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. He said the European countries also expressed "concern" about Israeli repression of Palestinian unrest in occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The earlier statement condemned Israeli tactics in the occupied territories as illegal and oppressive and in violation of Palestinians' human rights.

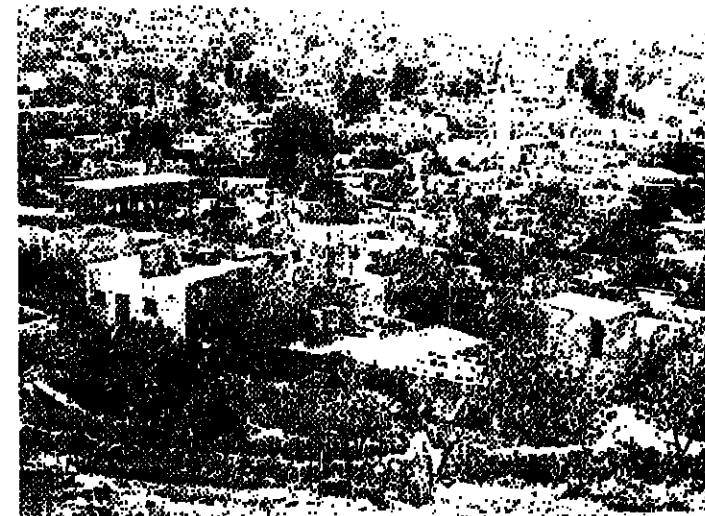
Her parents, who could not afford to build a house in the village, remain in Dheishah. She remembers the day, 15 years ago, when the people of Wadi Fukin left the refugee camp and returned to their village. "Of course, we were mad at them," she says. "We were angry that they were returning here, to real life, and we remained there, in prison. They cried with happiness, and we cried out of jealousy and pain. There are still some there today who are angry with those who were able to return."

"They are mad at the ones who returned? What are they guilty of?" I ask. "Whom should they be angry at?" "The Jews

Eyewitness in the occupied land

The yellow wind

Editor's Note: The following is the eighth of a set of expositions from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication missing two chapters.



Dheishah camp

threw us out of here, and the Jews brought us back," says a wide-eyed old woman who listens to us from the roof of the house next door, between clumps of newly sheared sheep's wool hung out to air.

It is a cool day in early spring. We are sheltered in a shady, broad yard. The little valley lies at our feet, and the storage pools sparkle in the sun. Despite the Ramadan fast, my hosts bring me a glass of tea, and little by little people from every corner of the village gather around us, listening, nodding, and telling their stories — but not freely. These are things that people do not like to recall.

"Life in the camp is bad," a

not give him anything to drink," she says to the startled woman of the house. "Ah, when the Jordanians were here they would shoot anyone who desecrated the fast. Since you came here, everything has changed. There is no respect for religion anymore."

"You miss Dheishah?" I ask. Even a retarded woman kneeling by the wall and hollowing out green squashes to be stuffed with rice and meat stops to look at her in amazement. "Yes, I miss it. I get goose bumps when I think of it," she says, and bares an arm to illustrate her meaning. "But there it's bad! Frightening!" Imtiyaz counters.

The woman responds, "The fear is their doing" — and she indicates me with a movement of her head. "I miss the people who were there. I miss my house. What — aren't they people, the ones there? Weren't we close to them? That's what I miss."

Another woman joins the group, greeting us and sitting down, and a young man, who brings us mandrakes fruit to smell. Here it is called "the madman's apple," and it has a faint and wonderful aroma.

The name of the woman who just arrived is Wadha Ismail, and she listens for a while to the stories of the others. Then she begins to speak, without any reproach in her voice, and tells me this: "After they expelled us from the village, we would come back to work our land. The Israeli Army pretended not to see us. They would have manoeuvres upon the mountain, and we would work the land in the valley. We would come every day by donkey from Hebron in order to work our land."

One day, I came here with my father. I was young then, almost a girl. We worked a few hours, and then we started home. Suddenly, the Israeli soldiers surrounded us and separated me from my father. I saw that they blindfolded him with a rag and pushed him into some bushes. I remembered that he still had a chance to turn to me once, and call to me through the rag. I heard immediately afterward, I heard shots. Many shots. I began to cry. The soldiers who had stayed with me asked me, "What is that man to you?" I said, "He is my father. They said, 'Go to the garden down there, and you'll see that he is harvesting lettuce and eggplant.' When I was some distance from them, I glanced back, and I saw one of the soldiers aiming his rifle at me. I was frightened and crouched down. His bullet hit my neck and came out on the other side."

"They would bring us vegetables in bags," recalls Hanan, a rounded young woman who knows a few words of Hebrew. "And we would kiss those vegetables. We would kiss each tomato a hundred times before we ate it."

"But I actually liked Dheishah, and I miss it," another woman says, holly. She has strong features, and sits across from me on a stool, and immediately begins vilifying our hosts for serving me a drink during Ramadan. "Even if your brother comes, do

26 MAY 1988

Lest we forget

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr Faleh Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

Part VII

150. Deir Tarif located 10 kms. NE of Ramlah. Population: 1750. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Bet Arif and Kefar Truman were established on its stolen lands of 8,756 dunums.

151. Deir Amr located 18 kms. west of Jerusalem. Population: 50. Also had agricultural school for Palestinian orphans. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,072 dunums were stolen.

152. Deir Al-Qassi located 27 kms. NE of Acre. Population: 2,300. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Elqosh was established on its stolen lands of 33,764 dunums.

153. Deir Muhayyen located 13 kms. SE of Ramleh. Population: 460. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Beqaa was established on its stolen lands of 10,008 dunums.

154. Deir Nakheas located 40 kms. NW of Hebron. Population: 600. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Nakhsha was established on its stolen lands of 14,476 dunums in 1955.

155. Deir Yassin located 4 kms west of Jerusalem. Population: 800 over 250 of whom, mainly old men, women and children were massacred in cold blood by Zionist terrorists of the Irgun and the Stern Gangs on 9 April, 1948. The village was obliterated and the settlement of Givat Shaul was established on its stolen lands of 2,857 dunums.

156. Deir Al-Hawa located 12 kms. SW of Jerusalem. Population: 60. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Nes Harim was established on its stolen lands of 5,800 dunums in 1950.

157. Dayehoum located 14 kms. North of Safad. Population: 590. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Dishon was established on its stolen lands of 23,044 dunums.

158. Ras Abu Ammar located 19 kms. SW of Jerusalem. Population: 820. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 1,163 dunums were stolen.

159. Al-Ras Al-Ahmar located 12 kms. north of Safad. Population: 845. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Kerem Ben Zimra was established on its stolen lands of 7,934 dunums.

160. Rana located 23 kms. NW of Hebron. Population: 190. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 6,925 dunums were stolen.

161. Rantilyah located 15 kms. east of Jaffa. Population: 590. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Rinnatya was established on its stolen lands of 4,389 dunums.

162. Al-Ruwais located 10 kms. SE of Acre. Population: 330. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,163 dunums were stolen.

163. Ziri'n located 13 kms. north of Jenin. Population: 1,420. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Yizre'el was established on its stolen lands of 22,200 dunums, in 1949.

164. Zarnouqah located 12 kms. SW of Ramlah. Population: 2,380. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Givat Brenner and Zarnuqa were established on its stolen lands of 5,545 dunums.

165. Zakariya located 27 kms. NW of Hebron. Population: 1,180. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Zekharya and Sedot Mikha were established on its stolen lands of 15,320 dunums in 1950.

166. Zikren located 26 kms. NW of Hebron. Population: 980. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Kasalon was established on its stolen lands of 17,195 dunums.

167. Zafafah located 8 kms. NW of Tulikarem. Population: 210. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 7,713 dunums were stolen.

168. Al-Zangheriyah located 5 kms. east of Safad. Population: 840. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Eilelet was established on its stolen lands of 27,918 dunums.

169. Al-Zouq Al-Tantani located 30 kms. north of Safad. Population: 1,050. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Bet Hillel was established on its stolen lands of 11,834 dunums.

170. Al-Zouq Al-Foani located 33 kms. north of Safad, near Lebanese border. Population: 160. Obliterated in 1958, and the settlement of Meyen Baruch was established on its stolen lands of 1,832 dunums.

171. Al-Zawiyyah located 20 kms. NE of Safad. Population: 760. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Ne'ot Mordekhai was established on its stolen lands of 3,955 dunums.

172. Al-Zeeb located 15 kms. north of Acre. Population: 1,910. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Geshor Haziv was established on its stolen lands of 12,607 dunums in 1949.

173. Zayia located 30 kms. NW of Hebron. Population: 330. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Gal'on was established on its stolen lands of 10,490 dunums.

174. Al-Sakhenah located 10 kms. north of Beisan. Population: 530. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Gan Hashiloah was established on its stolen lands of 6,400 dunums.

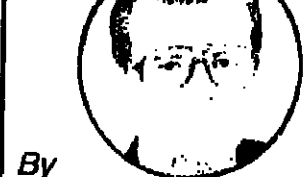
175. Sarona located 5 kms. NE of Jaffa. Population: 800. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 950 dunums were stolen and incorporated into the city of Tel Aviv.

176. Saris located 15 kms. west of Jerusalem. Population: 580. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Shoresah was established on its stolen lands of 10,899 dunums.

177. Al-Safariyyah located 11 kms. SE of Jaffa. Population: 3,070. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Zafriyya was established on its stolen lands of 12,747 dunums.

178. Saqiya located 20 kms. SE of Jaffa. Population: 1,100. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Tirat Yehuda was established on its stolen lands of 5,420 dunums.

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

Revealing a secret

THE REVELATION earlier this week that fourteen black African governments that have no diplomatic ties with Israel have sent students and trainees to study in Israel should not be brushed aside as an insignificant development that has no impact on the continuing conflict with the Zionist state.

We should, first of all, take note of a very peculiar phenomenon in this context — i.e. the fact that it was Israel that decided to break the story officially. Benad Avital, head of the Africa division at Israel's foreign ministry revealed this development to the press saying that he was not "making out of it more than one should... but there is no reason to keep their presence secret."

In a society that protects its secrets by all available means, it is just not logical to assume that Israel committed an unintended miscalculation by going public with this story. The whole world, for instance, knows about Israel's dangerous nuclear activities, but no Israeli official has come out to confirm any of these facts.

Having established that the revelation was calculated and intentional on the part of Israel, the questions that arise are: Why? and what does Israel hope to achieve? In order to answer these questions it is important to remember that Israel has never forgotten the foothold it lost in Africa when, in 1973, twenty-nine black African states broke ties with it in the wake of the Ramadan war. Israel has been trying since then to win these countries back to the Israeli fold. It has succeeded in some cases, when four African countries restored diplomatic relations with Israel in the past few years. Israel will never settle until all 29 African countries have restored normal ties with the Zionist state.

The announcement that fourteen African countries have sent students to Israel is intended to embarrass these countries into caving into the Zionist pressures by showing these countries as lacking seriousness in their severing of relations with Israel. But the most important question that remains in this context is: What have the Arab governments done to foil Israel's attempt to regain its African foothold? If the answer is: nothing, should we then blame Israel for capitalizing on this Arab inactivity?

UN-US dispute

World Court decrees arbitration

By Pascal B. Karmy
Special to The Star

The ruling of the International Court of Justice

THE INTERNATIONAL Court of Justice (known for short as the World Court whose seat is at The Hague in Holland) has ruled on 26 April 1988 against the United States' attempt to unilaterally close down the PLO observer mission in New York. The ruling implicitly condemned the United Nations position that the dispute between them must be referred to arbitration. The World Court ruling was in substance as follows: "The Court is unanimously of the opinion that the United States of America as a party to the Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947 is under an obligation to enter into arbitration of the dispute between the USA and the United Nations." The World Court went on to enunciate that "The current judicial proceedings in New York could not constitute an agreed method of settlement considering that their purpose was the enforcement of the anti-terrorism law. Furthermore the United Nations had never agreed to a settlement in the domestic courts of the United States."

The above is a summary of the advisory opinion of the highest judicial body of the United Nations, which consists of fifteen judges no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

What is of interest now following the World Court ruling is to show first the correct procedure adopted by the Secretary-General in referring the dispute to the World Court and secondly how the United States government disregarded and even flouted the United Nations Headquarters Agreement which it had solemnly signed on 26 June 1947.

The United States Congress Law

It may be remembered that the United States Congress (which is packed by Zionist or pro-Zionist Congressmen) has passed a legislation signed into law by President Reagan in December 1987. This legislation is aimed at closing the PLO observer mission in the United Nations. The PLO mission, it may be recalled, was established there since 1974 by virtue of General Assembly Resolution No. 3210 (XXIX) dated 14 October 1974, and confirmed by subsequent several United Nations resolutions.

Mitterrand

Continued from page 17

Mitterrand's appointment of a diehard centrist from the Socialist group, Michel Rocard, as prime minister was taken to be a sign of conciliation from the re-elected president. "He is extending his hand to those who did not vote for him," said Rocard himself.

But the peace offering seems less than genuine now that Rocard has announced his cabinet: it comprises 18 Socialist and two Socialist sympathizers in a 26-member government. Some of the ministers have taken up exactly the same portfolios as they had before 1988.

Three of them are on the



Fifteen judges of the World Court rule against the US decision to close down PLO observer mission in New York

The UN-US Headquarters Agreement

This agreement called in its section No. 627 that the agreement must be construed in the light of its primary purpose, that is to enable the United Nations at its headquarters in the United States to fully and efficiently discharge its responsibilities and fulfill its purposes. Section 21 of Article VIII provides that "any dispute between the United Nations and the United States concerning the interpretation or the application of the Agreement, which is not settled by negotiations or other agreed mode of settlement, shall be referred to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be named by the Secretary-General, one to be named by the Secretary of State of the United States and the third to be chosen by the two, or if they fail to agree upon a third then by the President of the International Court of Justice."

It is abundantly clear from this provision that the United States shall enter into arbitration with the United Nations with regard to the PLO mission dispute and the law which Congress has passed purporting to close down the PLO's office. But unfortunately the United States refused to submit to arbitration.

When the United States Congress passed the law and intended to effectively apply to the PLO mission, appropriate representations were made by the UN Secretary-General to the United States government on the privileged status of the PLO mission but of no avail. Finally and under the authorization of the general assembly the Secretary-General referred the matter to the World Court under Article 85 of its statute for an advisory opinion on the legal dispute. The World Court handed down the ruling quoted above. In the meantime the United States Attorney General brought the case before the Federal Court in New York because the PLO mission refused to close its office as required by such an argument

made a mockery of international agreements. However, international law and practice and respect for international undertakings say otherwise.

Indeed it is a principle of international law recognized by civilized nations (to use the phraseology of Article 38(1) (d) of the statute of the World Court) that international obligations emanating from customary international law or from international conventions override municipal laws of states; that is to say international obligations are paramount. In his book entitled "The Proper Law of International Organizations", C. Wilfred Jenks says at page 164: "These undertakings like all the provisions of headquarters agreements are international obligations and must therefore be regarded as governed by international law. Any other construction of the position would leave the substance and effectiveness of the undertaking at the mercy of the law of one of the parties. Local law and practice may be evidence of whether proposed terms are equitable; they are not the source or measure of the undertaking itself." Moreover, Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1980 provides that: "A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. Article 26 of the same Treaty enunciates the principle of pacta sunt servanda, that is to say that treaties are binding on the parties and must be performed in good faith, which is a fundamental principle of the law of treaties (refer to Cases and Materials on International Law by D.J. Harris 1973 edition, page 579). Thus it can be concluded that the Congress law is a flagrant violation of the UN-US Headquarters Agreement. Regardless of the internal validity of this law, the USA is bound to comply with that Agreement or alternatively to submit to arbitration as stipulated in Section 21 quoted above.

General Assembly resolutions on the dispute

On 17 December 1987 the General Assembly passed Resolution No. 42/210 and in February 1988 it passed Resolution No. 42/229 to the effect that the Headquarters Agreement applies to the PLO mission which is entitled therefore to establish offices to enable it to carry out its duties and to allow its officials to enter the United States. The resolutions further called upon the United States as the host state to respect its international obligations under the Agreement. Again on 13 May 1988 by the votes of 136 members and two against (the USA and Israel) the General Assembly called upon the US to comply with the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement.

Municipal or internal law versus international law

It has been argued by the United States attorney general's representative that the Congress has passed the law applicable to the PLO regardless of the international law and of the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement; that since this agreement is a part of the internal law of the United States, the latter could be repealed, modified or superseded by another law and thus override an international obligation. It is submitted that such an argument

by the more extremist elements such as the National Front?

The consequences of the rightist defeat are yet to be fully assessed. Above all there is the question of conservative leadership. During the election, Mitterrand came across as an elderly, experienced and smiling figure — someone the French could trust. Chirac, on the other hand, was seen as too athletic, untanned and dangerously aggressive — an odd mixture of attributes that may have led to his downfall.

Mitterrand is likely to maintain that edge over the conservatives in a competition of personalities. In the process he is likely to seize the moment and try to change France after his own — not Socialist — fashion.

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The condemnable action of the United States Congress

The legal action and conduct of the United States government towards the United Nations are both condemnable for they encroached upon the powers and independence of the United Nations to recognize and establish missions accredited to it. The US has shown utter disrespect to the highest international body in the world which it has taken an active role to create in 1945. It has given a bad example to other nations to resist or even reject United Nations agreements concluded with them and thus dishonour their treaty obligations by passing internal laws that contradict or nullify those obligations. In effect then international treaties or agreements between states or between other bodies will be treated as scraps of paper. The United States Congress legislative action and its approval of the Reagan Administration has damaged the reputation of the USA as a superpower which is supposed to be the champion of international respectability. It has established a regrettable example to other states who have concluded headquarters or host agreements with the United Nations itself or with its specialized agencies such as UNESCO, Agreement with France, the ICAO with Canada, the ILO with Switzerland and the FAO with Italy.

26 MAY 1988

Race kicks off on Friday

Tough competition to mark Tal Al Ruman climb

AMMAN (Star) — The Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Rally Team will defend its title tomorrow, Friday, in the Tal Al Ruman Hill Climb. Last year team member Ayv Bilbelal broke a 20-year record set by His Majesty King Hussein to claim the prize.

Silk Cut Manager Suhail Marar said Bilbelal, along with His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein and Nabil Karam, all driving Opel Manta 400s, are expected to represent the team in the three-kilometre event. Marar will also participate.

Although Bilbelal has officially registered with the Royal Automobile Club as a participant in the Hill Climb, back problems have so far prohibited him from rallying this season. Bilbelal said he will start practicing Tuesday for the Hill Climb and, depending upon the condition of his back, may or may not drive in the event.

"I will surely try my best to take part," he remarked. "Obviously, I'd like to retain the title, but not bad enough to risk further injury to my back."

The team will face stiff competition from 1987 Jordan National Champion Hani Bisharat and Haytham Mufti, who finished fourth in the Hill Climb last year.

Last year Bilbelal, in the Group B Opel Manta 400, took first position with a time of 2:18:57, followed by Prince Abdullah in second place in the Opel Manta with a time of 2:17:25 and third position in a BMW M3. Taking part informally for the first time since 1966, King Hussein drove two Turbos: a Lotus Esprit and a Saab 9000 to finish 12th among 76 entrants.

The Hill Climb, which begins at

10 a.m. Friday about 35 Kilometres north of Amman, is the fourth in a series of 10 events comprising the 1988 Jordan National Championship. At present, Prince Abdullah and co-driver Al Bilbelal are leading the hotly-contested race.

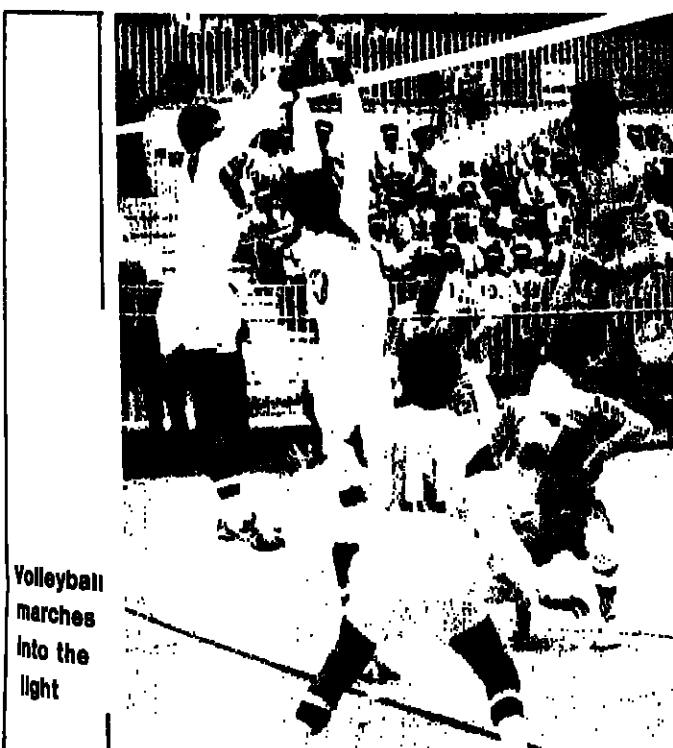
The Silk Cut partners won both the Marriott Jerash Rally in March and the Danish Jordainian Dairy Rally in April. During the latter event, Karam and co-driver Serge Talatlin were in second position until the sixth stage, when their car left the desert track and went into a ditch, forcing them out of the rally.

Karam placed second in the 1988 Jordan National Championship and fourth in 1987. Like his teammates, he looks forward to a strong showing at Tal Al Ruman.



His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and Nabil Karam

Volleyball has its day in the sun



Volleyball marches into the light

By Barry Wilner
AP Sports Writer

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sun, sand, spikes... and money. Lots of money. Beach volleyball, the two-man variety that demands versatility and stamina not always required in the more specialized indoor game, is ready for the big time.

It already has the corporate sponsorship — Jose Cuervo Tequila is running three \$100,000 gold crown events this summer — and a seven-month professional tour that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The impetus provided by the 1984 US men's team, that won the Olympics, world championships and world cup, still is carrying indoor and beach volleyball to unimaginable popularity.

"Things have come a long way and almost all of it comes from winning the gold medal," says Karolyi. Karolyi, the star of the 1984 team who plays indoor and out, "For our national team programme, it was a difference of millions to win the gold medal. And there are guys who make six figures on the beach."

One of those guys is Sirin Smith, the all-time leading money-winner in beach volleyball. "What is interesting is that volleyball is the number two

participation sport in the world, second only to soccer," Smith says. "The consensus among people who follow both sports seems to be that volleyball soon will be number one. With the media attention beach volleyball is getting in the US, it's growing extremely fast. Anybody at any age level and skill level can play, you don't need a lot of money or a huge area."

"Beach ball was very popular on the west coast even with no money in it. We'd get crowds of 10,000 and more, which was incredible because we got no media attention or prize money. People caught wind of it and saw a good opportunity to get corporate sponsors involved."

That was in 1978. The tour has grown to 24 events with a total value of \$1.6 million this year. Television has become interested — ESPN in California and Prime Ticket in California have televised tournaments, and the first event of the Invitation-only gold crown series, set for 14 May in Clearwater, Florida, will be syndicated for cable outlets.

"The growth of a sport has to involve money," says Smith, who teams with Randy Stoklos as the most successful pair in the sport's history with 64 tournament championships. "Corporate sponsors realize the

sport is a viable entity to market their products." Karolyi, who will play in the Olympics at Seoul, expects the trend to continue, but knows volleyball will get another immense boost if the American team wins another gold medal.

"I think both have their place in the selling of volleyball," he says of indoor and beach play. "Had our men not won a medal in La, beach would not be where it is now, and neither would indoor. But beach volleyball hasn't captivated solely on the gold medal. Their prize money is way up. It's doubled the last two years. They have done a good job of continuing the momentum of the gold medal."

Smith thinks the sport will ride that momentum into the next decade. "It definitely could be the sport of the '90s," he says. "I see it overtaking many sports in our country. Where else can you see girls in their 20s and men in their 70s and people of every age in between involved in the same activity?"

Beach players claim the major remaining hurdle is a spotlight event, a masters or Kentucky Derby type tournament. Stoklos says the gold crown, with stops at Boulder, Colorado, and San Diego after Clearwater, will provide that focal point. "This tournament will be a huge stepping stone for beach volleyball," he says. "A \$100,000 tournament with all the best players... Others see that and want to get in. There's a lot of money and prestige on the line and that means a lot of attention."

Top-level volleyball players had a choice of two paths in recent years. Some, like Karolyi, chose to keep their amateur standing and go for further Olympic glory. Others have gone for the riches on the pro tour and playing in Italy, where six-figure contracts are common.

"We had hoped to be involved this year," Karolyi says of the National Team players who wanted to participate, part-time, on the beach circuit. "But all players are required to sign a professional contract to be members of the tour. None of us was willing to risk eligibility in this, the Olympic year."

Karolyi adds there is no resentment about the decision. "We're cheering for their tour to do well and they're cheering for us to do well in Seoul," he says. "It's a win-win situation."

Tennis

Veterans lead way into second round

By Larry Siddons
AP Sports Writer

PARIS (AP) — Ivan Lendl, no. 1 in men's tennis and not ready to give up, and Martina Navratilova, no. 2 in women's tennis and hoping to move up, led a string of old-limers into the second round at the French open Tuesday.

As members of the youth movement that sometimes seems to be taking over the game fell by the wayside or sat on the sidelines, Lendl defeated Philippe Peche of France 6-0, 6-3, 6-4, while Navratilova downed Pat Medrado of Brazil 6-0, 6-3.

Chris Evert, a seven-time champion in Paris and at 33 the oldest woman in the tournament, added to the veteran flavor at Roland Garros with a 6-1, 6-4 victory over Judith Wiesner of Austria on the centre court clay. Evert hinted it might be her last French open.

The victories were the first at the French Open for Wimbledon champion Cash and Navratilova. Each had been first-round losers in their 3 previous appearances. "One of the great milestones of my career," Mayotte, the eighth seed, said.

With 11th seeded Katerina Nalivaeva eliminated Monday, it left 29 seeded players in the second round. Lendl heads this year's title to become the first player since Bjorn Borg to win the French Open 3 years in a row. He also is homing in on Jimmy Connors' record of 159 weeks atop the men's rankings, with 17 weeks to go. Lendl said he was aiming to reach both goals.

"When I see a challenge, I like to do something, I don't like to

give up," the Czechoslovak native said. Peche, a wild-card entry ranked 240th in the world, did not let Lendl off easy. He saved two match points in the eighth game of the third set with acrobatic volleys that had the parisian crowd cheering.

In the end, however, Lendl had too much. After driving a forehand past the baseline as Peche lay defenceless at the net, Lendl finished the match with a backhand service-return winner. "I had never heard of him, to tell you the truth," the top-ranked player said of Peche. "He played some good shots. I'm happy it's over with."

Navratilova also was overpowering in her victory over Medrado. Her only slip occurred when she became concerned that the match was too one-sided for the crowd. After breezing through the first set in 17 minutes, the 31-year-old American fell behind 2-0 at the start of the second set on a series of unforced errors.

The crowd was going 100,000th and I felt embarrassed," Navratilova said. "I was playing more for the crowd than to win the match. Sometimes it's a dilemma for me, wondering whether the crowd is getting its money's worth. Today I struggled with it for about 10 minutes."

The other 48 minutes of the match were powerful evidence for Navratilova's stance that she remains the world's top women's player in all but computer ranking. She said she was taking dead aim at the no. 1 spot she relinquished after losing to 18-year-old Steffi Graf in the final here a year ago.

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ORIENT EXPRESS

● MITTERRAND FELICITE LE ROI — Le président français a rendu hommage le 23 avril au Roi Hussein pour "les efforts courageux et acharnés qu'il déploie depuis des années en faveur de la paix au Proche-Orient". Ce message venait en réponse des félicitations adressées par le Souverain Hachémite à François Mitterrand lors de sa réélection.

● REOUVERTURE DES ECOLES EN CISJORDANIE — Les Israéliens ont rouvert le 23 avril les écoles primaires de Cisjordanie, après quatre mois de fermeture. La rentrée des classes s'est effectuée dans le calme, 90% des écoliers étant présents à l'appel. Les autorités ont expliqué cette mesure en soulignant "une baisse significative des actes de violence durant les dernières semaines".

● LE MAROC ET L'ALGERIE RENOUVENT LEURS RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES — Le Maroc et l'Algérie ont rétabli à la mi-mai leurs relations diplomatiques, après douze ans de rupture. Les deux pays avaient rompu leurs relations diplomatiques en 1976, après que le Maroc ait annexé le Sahara occidental. L'Algérie avait par la suite soutenu les rebelles du POLISARIO. Ce rapprochement intervient quelques semaines avant le prochain sommet arabo-africain, consacré essentiellement aux territoires occupés, qui se tiendra à partir du 8 juin prochain à Alger.

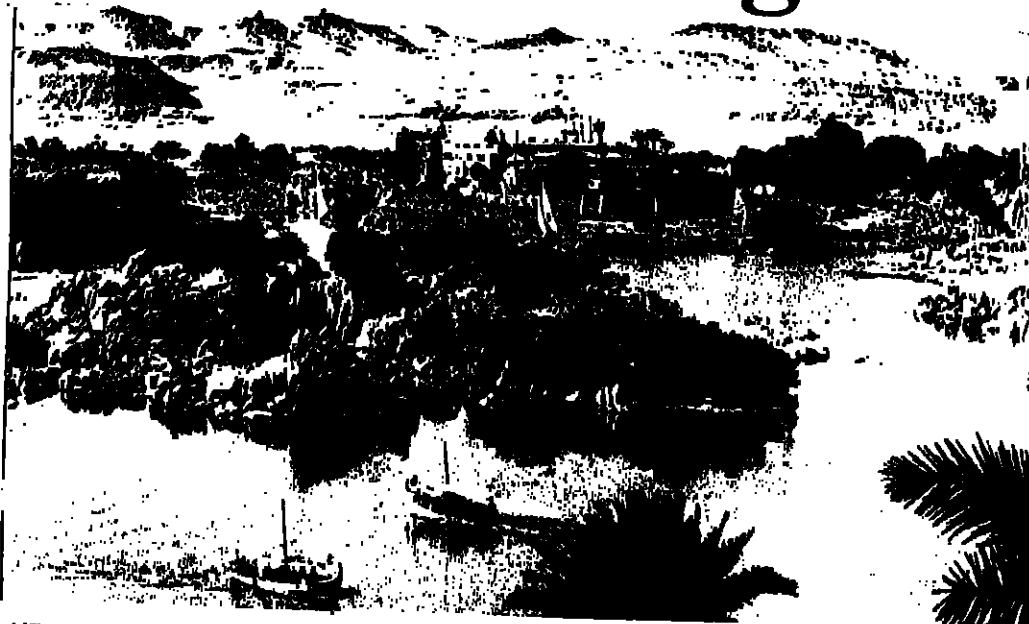
● BEYROUTH: LES SYRIENS SUR LE PIED DE GUERRE — Après près d'une semaine de négociations entre Damas et Téhéran, aucun accord n'avait été conclu mardi sur les modalités du déploiement syrien dans la banlieue sud de Beyrouth, où les violents affrontements entre chiites d'Amal (pro-syriens) et Hezbollah (pro-iraniens) ont déjà fait plus de 270 morts et 20 blessés. Plus de 7000 soldats et 75 chars syriens encerclent toujours ces banlieues biconfluentes où la majorité des 18 otages occidentaux sont vraisemblablement détenus.

● SHULTZ: OPTIMISME MODERE — Le Secrétaire d'Etat américain George Shultz, qui doit prochainement effectuer une tournée au Proche-Orient, a estimé que les perspectives actuelles "n'étaient pas particulièrement prometteuses", tout en soulignant que ses propositions ne laissent personne indifférent: "Notre approche attire l'attention de tout le monde, et personne ne veut dire 'non' au plan", a-t-il dit. "Même si les chances de réussir sont faibles, il est important de continuer à y travailler", a-t-il conclu.

● CAMPAGNE ANTI-SIDA EN JORDANIE — M. Hanl Shammout, directeur de la cellule anti-SIDA au Ministère de la Santé, a déclaré le 19 mai que son ministère allait s'engager dans la lutte anti-SIDA. Selon M. Shammout, il y a actuellement 12 cas de personnes atteintes par la maladie en Jordanie, dont 8 Jordaniens. Le SIDA a déjà tué trois Jordaniens. Une affiche mettant en garde contre le virus est d'ores et déjà prête à la diffusion.

LE FLEUVE MIS A MAL PAR SEPT ANS DE SECHERESSE

Nil: les vaches maigres



L'Egypte perd-elle sa corne d'abondance?

"Sept années de sécheresse, sept années de pluie": le proverbe est démenti par les faits et la faiblesse du débit du Nil depuis huit ans inquiète les Egyptiens: la production agricole, dépendant de l'irrigation, est menacée. Et pour la production d'électricité, on s'oriente vers d'autres solutions que l'hydraulique.

L'Egypte, "don du Nil" selon le grec Hérodote, est à son tour touchée par la sécheresse africaine, qui entame sérieusement le débit de son fleuve nourricier. En 1985, les Egyptiens trouvaient bien lointaines les images de la famine en Ethiopie. Et pourtant... Aujourd'hui, l'heure est aux économies d'eau, qui se fait rare. Après huit ans de sécheresse, le Nil ne peut plus donner tout ce qu'on lui demande. La production de riz dans le Delta, forte consommatrice d'eau, a été réduite de 10% cette année. Le Haut Barrage d'Assouan ne produit plus que 30% de l'électricité nationale, contre plus de la moitié il y a dix ans. Cet hiver, les vannes du barrage ont été fermées pendant 28 jours, par mesure d'économie. Résultat: le fleuve n'était pas assez profond pour permettre aux paquebots cinq étoiles de remonter de Louxor à Assouan.

La sécheresse qui sévit depuis huit ans sur le plateau éthiopien ne pouvant pas rester sans conséquence sur le débit du Nil: il est alimenté à 86% par le "Nil bleu" (Ethiopie). Si les pluies ne se font pas plus abondantes, les conséquences en seront désastreuses pour les quelque 62 millions d'Egyptiens, massés le long du fleuve, qui dessine la forme d'une tige de papyrus sur la carte du désert. Ils seront 70 millions en l'an 2000, sur moins de 40.000 km de terres habitables et cultivables. La consommation domestique d'eau et d'électricité augmente chaque année de 10%, surtout depuis la multiplication des téléviseurs, climatiseurs et autres appareils électroménagers.

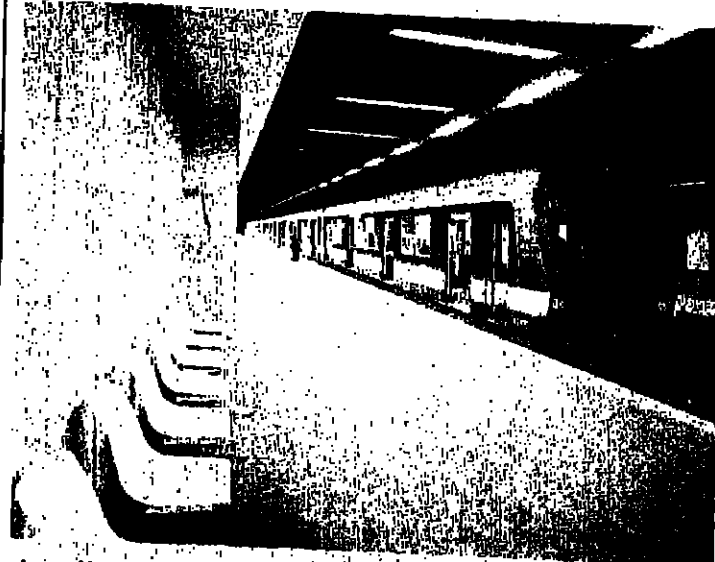
La faiblesse du débit du Nil inquiète fortement les neufs pays riverains du fleuve: Egypte, Soudan, Ethiopie, Tanzanie, Kenya, Ouganda, Rwanda, Burundi et Zaïre. Elle préoccupe tout particulièrement le gouvernement du Zaïre: l'Egypte importe déjà 10 millions de tonnes par an de produits agro-alimentaires. Des importations qui pèsent lourd sur la balance du commerce extérieur. De plus, le plan quinquennal 1985-1993 prévoit la mise en exploitation de quelque 75.000 hectares supplémentaires gagnés sur le désert par an. Encore faudra-t-il disposer de l'eau nécessaire pour l'irrigation...

Le Haut Barrage d'Assouan, sur le lac Nasser, joue un rôle primordial dans cette irrigation: il emmagasine toute l'eau de la crue, permettant une utilisation régulière de l'eau qui, autrefois, submergait les exploitations tout l'été avant de se retirer l'hiver. Le barrage était également l'écoulement de la principale source d'électricité en Egypte. Si la pluie devait se faire attendre, la réserve du lac Nasser serait insuffisante et de graves menaces peseraient sur l'agriculture et la production d'électricité. Le niveau de l'eau y est actuellement de 160 mètres, soit deux mètres au-dessus du niveau fatal de 147 mètres, qui provoquerait l'arrêt des turbines. M. Essam Raddi, ministre de l'Irrigation, exclut cette éventualité: "Le niveau ne descendra pas au-dessous de 150 mètres d'ici à la fin juillet. Après cette date, il remontera avec l'arrivée de la nouvelle crue. Je puis donc vous assurer que le haut-barrage continuera à fonctionner cet été".

Et après? Des mesures ont déjà été prises pour diminuer la consommation d'eau, gratuite en Egypte. Le ministre, sans pour l'instant remettre en cause cette gratuité, menace de faire payer une amende aux gaspilleurs. Le sucre et le riz sont déjà difficiles à trouver au Caire: "En rationnant leur consommation, nous avons l'espoir de réduire les importations au strict minimum", souligne le ministre. Quant à la production d'électricité, on parle de près les voiles de la conversion. Les autorités ont accéléré la mise en service d'une super-centrale à gaz de Damiette (nord du pays). Dès l'été 1989, elle devrait produire 1600 megawatts/heure, soit les trois quarts de la capacité du Haut-Barrage. Et à long terme, on développe l'éolienne, dans la région de Ras Ghared sur la Mer Rouge. Une expérience qui pourrait être le point de départ de l'exploitation de tout le littoral de la Mer Rouge en stations éoliennes. L'énergie solaire, dont l'Egypte est largement pourvue, devrait également être développée.

FRANCOIS DUCROUX

Métro du Caire: Ticket cheikh



Le métro du Caire: comme à Paris

Depuis septembre dernier, Le Caire offre en ses sous-sols un spectacle des plus "repayants" pour le touriste français: il suffit de descendre quelques marches pour se retrouver, dans le métro parisien. Mêmes couloirs de faïence azulejée, même guichets, mêmes machines à billets, mêmes panneaux bleus et blancs indiquant les stations de la ligne.

Le billet lui-même, est jumeau de notre "ticket chic": jaune barré de brun. La propreté impeccable des quais tranche avec la poussière de la rue. De chaque côté, trois gardes en blanc veillent au grain. Le voyageur n'est pas au bout de ses surprises: en montant dans la rame, on constate sur le visage des passagers l'apathie mo-

rose qui caractérise le voyageur moyen de la ligne Balard-Créteil. On en oublie d'un coup la bonne humeur et l'animation bruyante qui règne "en surface".

Voici donc la première ligne du premier métro du continent africain, mise en service après sept ans de travaux avec la collaboration d'ingénieurs de la RATP (transports parisiens) et la contribution financière du gouvernement français. Mais si les égyptiens sont fiers de leur métro, beaucoup le trouvent encore, en raison du prix du ticket (1 Franc). Les rames sont encore loin d'être prises d'assaut, mais la différence de vitesse entre les deux lignes d'autobus bondés. Le métro vient à bout de la différence de vitesse. Le Caire, qui a vu sa population passer de 5 à 14 millions de 1954 à aujourd'hui.

26 MAY 1988

Législatives: les grandes manoeuvres

Alore que François Mitterrand a entamé officiellement son second mandat le 21 mai, après avoir nommé Michel Rocard premier ministre, les prochaines législatives (5 et 12 juin) occupent tous les esprits. Le RPR, l'UDF et les partis centristes se sont réunis en formant l'URC, qui présente déjà des candidats uniques sur plus de 500 circonscriptions (577 au total). Chaque candidat ayant obtenu au moins 12,5% des voix au premier tour peut se présenter au second. Mais en général, on assiste à des accords de désistement, laissant en présence un candidat de droite et un candidat de gauche. Le problème majeur de la droite est le Front national qui, en refusant de se désister au second tour, risque d'éparpiller les voix de droite, laissant le champ libre à la gauche.

Voici la composition du nouveau gouvernement:

Premier Ministre: Michel Rocard. Education Nationale, Recherche et Sports: Lionel Jospin. Economie, finances et Budget: Pierre Bérégovoy. Equipement et logement: Maurice Faure. Affaires Etrangères: Roland Dumas. Justice:

Pierre Arpallange. Défense: Jean-Pierre Chevènement. Intérieur: Pierre Joxe. Industrie, commerce extérieur et aménagement du territoire: Roger Fauroux. Affaires européennes: Edith Cresson. Transports: Louis Mermaz. Fonction publique: Michel Durafour. Affaires sociales et Emploi: Michel Delebarre. Coopération et développement: Jacques Palleter. Culture et communication: Jack Lang. Agriculture et forêt: Henri Nallet. Télécommunications et espace: Paul Quilès. Mer: Louis Le Penec. Relations avec le Parlement: Jean Popere.

Ministres délégués: Territoires et départements d'Outre Mer: Olivier Stirn. Recherche: Hubert Currien. Affaires Etrangères: Edwige Avice. L'aménagement du territoire et reconversions: Jacques Chereque. Famille, droits de la femme, solidarité rapatriés: Georgette Duflo. Santé et protection sociale: Claude Evin. communication: Catherine Tasca.

(Cette liste ne comprend pas les quinze nouveaux secrétaires d'Etat).

FRANCE EN BREF

● CANNES: PALME DANOISE — Le film danois "Pelle le conquérant" a reçu le 23 mai la palme d'or du 41ème Festival de Cannes. Le rôle du meilleur acteur a été attribué à Forest Whitaker pour son interprétation du jazzman Charlie Parker dans "Bird", film américain dirigé par Clint Eastwood. Le grand prix spécial du jury est revenu à "A world apart", film britannique traitant de l'apartheid en Afrique du sud.

● LEGISLATIVES: PIERRETTE SE PRESENTE — Pierrette Le Pen, 51 ans, ex-épouse du leader du Front national Jean-Marie Le Pen, présente sa candidature aux élections législatives, dans une circonscription proche de Marseille. Suppléante d'un dissident de l'extrême-droite qui affrontera un candidat du FN, Pierrette Le Pen entend ainsi "continuer la lutte contre son ex-mari". L'an dernier, elle avait posé sa candidature dans un magazine pour hommes en réponse à une phrase de son ex-époux qui lui conseillait "d'aller faire les ménages".

● LES CHAUFFARDS DE L'AMNISTIE — L'anarchie règne dans les rues de Paris depuis que court le rumeur selon laquelle M. Mitterrand va honorer la tradition de l'annaliste présidentielle de Jéruusalem, deux retraités arabes des parcs: "Les conciliateurs sont tous des traitres". Je provoque un attroupement vociférant lorsque, apostrophé, je réponds que ce genre d'attitude légitime l'insurrection palestinienne. Un juif américain de passage me raconte toutes les opportunités de paix manquées. "Il suffirait de s'asseoir à la même table, mais encore faudrait-il que soit reconnu notre droit à l'existence!" Mais comment un peuple ayant obtenu sa reconnaissance peut-il la refuser à un autre?

Bethléem, à dix kilomètres au sud de Jérusalem, Face à la basilique de la Nativité, les policiers retranchés surveillent anx-

La bosse du mime



● "OK Boss!" Au garde à vous avec sa guitare devant un touriste à tous les caprices d'une autorité inviolable, peu à peu mise à mal par la rébellion de Maripaula, Pierrot gracieux et éthéré. Avec un pantalon mince nous entraînent dans un univers allucinant, mais criant de besoin, où le geste sublime la parole. Musiciens, clowns, fous, nous éblouissent par leurs jongleries et acrobaties, nous font applaudir. Le spectacle est organisé par le Centre culturel français.

IMPRESSIONS D'UN VOYAGEUR

Cisjordanie: "Circulez,..."



Consigne: à midi, tout doit fermer.

Les fouilles au pont King Hussein, Jérusalem déserte, la révolte dans les yeux des enfants, l'omniprésence de l'armée: Emeric Fisset, cycliste globe-trotter, a pu le constater lors d'un séjour de deux semaines en avril en Cisjordanie.

Délaissant à Amman le vélo, le taxi m'emmena vers la frontière qui, depuis 1967, sépare la Jordanie des territoires occupés. C'est donc la plongée dans la vallée du Jourdain, oasis de bananiers et palmiers, quatre cents mètres au-dessous du niveau de la mer. Le poste-frontière jordanien est qualifié de "désert". A deux kilomètres de là, provocants, des drapeaux israéliens flottent au-dessus du bunker et du vieux pont aux lattes de bois. Au pélicole soldat jordanien succède un poste renforcé. Les sacs de sable et les simples barbelés font place aux blocs de béton et aux buttes artificielles. La zone est totalement minée. Etrangers et Palestiniens sont séparés: l'humiliation d'une fouille intime m'est ainsi épargnée. Sur fond de musique douce, tout bagage sera ouvert, lorgné, palpé. Il faut même armer et déclencher les appareils-photos. Aussi, dans le bus qui monte vers Jérusalem, les passagers succombent-ils au sommeil, que seule la tension nerveuse saurait expliquer.

Après le tronc de Béthanie vers le tombeau de Lazare, se découvre la vallée du Cédron, les remparts et le dôme de la Roche, où l'Ange arrêta le bras sacrificiel d'Abraham. Mais une fois franchie la Porte de Damas, la vieille ville paraît morte et triste. En signe de protestation contre la répression du soulèvement palestinien, les commerçants arabes n'ouvrent que trois heures par jour, le matin. Et par petits groupes, les soldats israéliens contrôlent tous les carrefours.

Tout doit fermer

Les enfants, eux, assaillent les touristes pour leur vendre des souvenirs. Anecdote d'un vendredi, jour de marché: alors que je lis, un adolescent me saisit par le bras pour me proposer une boisson. Et moi de le repousser. Conscient de ma brusquerie, je cherche à m'en ex-

cuser, un passant assurant la traduction. Mais la colère habite encore les yeux de l'enfant. Le badaud, pourtant anodin, sort soudain sa carte de police! Je comprends alors que les Palestiniens se méfient ainsi de moi, voyageant seul... Deux heures après l'incident, seuls cartons et papiers respellent la foule colorée des souks. Consigne de l'O.L.P.: à midi, tout doit fermer. Hier, des enfants ont incendié la boutique d'un récalcitrant. Au jourd'hui, d'autres allumeront un feu et lanceront quelques cailloux du haut des rues.

Dans le quartier ultra-juif de Mea-Shearim, les hommes lisent les affiches collées cette nuit. Elles appellent à l'intransigeance, justifient la répression et dénigrent d'éventuelles concessions. Mais les visages barbus, qu'encadrent des papillotes, paraissent bien soucieux sous leurs noirs couvre-chefs. Ailleurs, sur les "Champs-Élysées" de Jérusalem, deux retraités arabes des parcs: "Les conciliateurs sont tous des traitres". Je provoque un attroupement vociférant lorsque, apostrophé, je réponds que ce genre d'attitude légitime l'insurrection palestinienne. Un juif américain de passage me raconte toutes les opportunités de paix manquées. "Il suffirait de s'asseoir à la même table, mais encore faudrait-il que soit reconnu notre droit à l'existence!" Mais comment un peuple ayant obtenu sa reconnaissance peut-il la refuser à un autre?

Bethléem, à dix kilomètres au sud de Jérusalem, Face à la basilique de la Nativité, les policiers retranchés surveillent anx-

lousement les rues et les escaliers, où des fleurs marquent dorénavant le lieu de chute d'une victime arabe... Depuis vingt ans, aucun Palestinien des territoires occupés ne peut passer la nuit en Israël. Et depuis peu, chacun est cantonné à son district. Quant aux écoliers, lycéens et étudiants, ils sont désolés depuis quatre mois. Mais j'ai la chance de franchir le barrage militaire pour gagner Hébron. Dans le Sanctuaire des Patriarches, musulmans et juifs prient séparément au tombeau d'Abraham, dont le séisme a déformé les voûtes. L'édifice est devenu une citadelle, des sentinelles se profilent aux entrées et sur les tours. Et les colonnes juives des Moschavim (Fermes nouvelles) passent, certains en armes, sous l'oeil hostile des jeunes et des vieux...

A pied, je m'achemine vers la Mer Morte, actuelle frontière. Celle d'avant 1967 est ici une piste poussiéreuse, ondulant à travers les collines presque désertes. On pourrait y croire à la paix; qui se souviendrait de terres arides? Mais sur un pilon équipé de soleil, un berge veille. Equipé de jumelles, il surveille l'éventuelle venue d'une patrouille sioniste. Car malgré de très lourdes amendes, les jeunes bergers poussent leurs troupeaux de l'autre côté de la "Green line", où l'herbe est moins rare. Lorsque le gouteur agite sa veste, on repasse bien vite chez soi. Chez soi? Non, justement: "Pour nos grands-pères, il n'y avait pas de frontière!", disent-ils.

EMERIC FISSET

ECOUTEZ VOIR

DECOUVERTE

Une semaine en Turquie

Les "Friends of Archeology" organisent du 24 juin au 1er juillet une semaine de voyage en Turquie: Istanbul, Ankara et la Cappadoce, avec guide anglophone et logement en hôtels 5 étoiles. Réservations jusqu'au 1er juin. Appel M. Almut Bussac (domicile: 642028, bureau: 644895).

CINEMA

Le voyage à Palmpol

De John Berry, avec Myriam Boyer et Michel Boujenah (1986): l'art de la fugue pour une jeune femme d'aujourd'hui.

CCF, samedi 28 à 20h00. En français, sous-titré en arabe.

Poulet au vinaigre

De Claude Chabrol, avec Jean Poiret, Stéphane Audran, Michel Bouquet 1985: heurts et malheurs de trois notables d'une petite ville de province.

CCF, lundi 30 à 20h00. En français, sous-titré en arabe.

Le Tambour

De Volker Schlöndorff, Palme d'or au festival de Cannes 1979. Le monté du nazisme à travers le regard cruellement lucide d'un petit garçon. Descente aux enfers dans l'absurdité du monde adulte.

Goethe Institut, mardi 31 à 20h00. En allemand, sous-titré en anglais.

EXPOSITION

Compositions florales



Par Naaila Adnan Massanat. Des bouquets confectionnés à partir de matériaux aussi différents que la soie, la céramique et le cuivre, sur des motifs inspirés de la flore saoudienne jordanienne.

CCF, jusqu'à 2 juin

AU MENU

Soupe de poulet au yaourt

Pour 4 personnes: 1 litre de bouillon de volaille, 50g de riz, 30 cl de yaourt (2 pots 1/2), 3 jaunes d'oeufs, 1 cuill. à soupe de menthe fraîche hachée, sel, poivre.

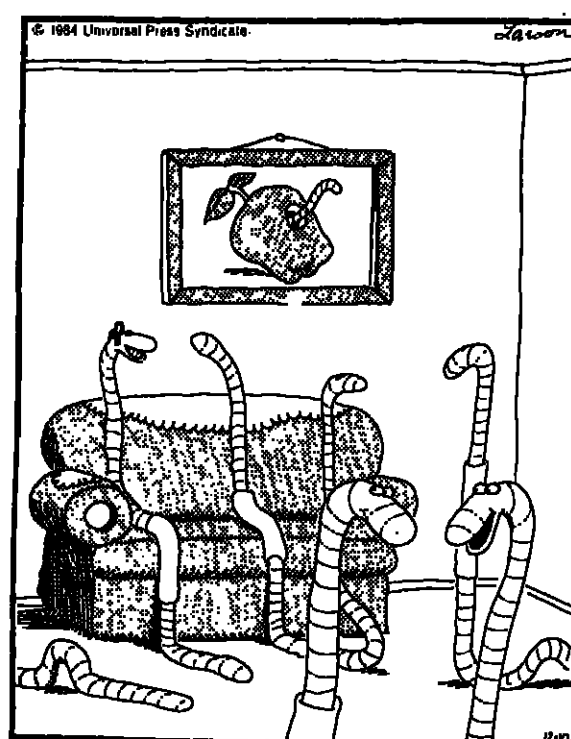
Faites chauffer le bouillon dans une casserole et lorsqu'il est à ébullition, plongez-y le riz. Laissez cuire 20 mn. Versez le yaourt et les jaunes d'oeufs dans une jatte, puis battez au fouet. Versez dessus en un mince filet et en battant, 25 cl de bouillon chaud. Reversez doucement le tout dans la casserole et laissez cuire à feu doux, en remuant à la spatule, jusqu'à ce que le liquide épaississe légèrement. Ne laissez pas bouillir. Goûtez et rectifiez l'assaisonnement. Versez la soupe dans une soupière. Parsemez de menthe fraîche et servez sans attendre.

Si vous utilisez de la menthe séchée (1 cuillerée à soupe), faites-la revenir quelques minutes dans 10 g de beurre fondu et ajoutez-la au moment de servir.

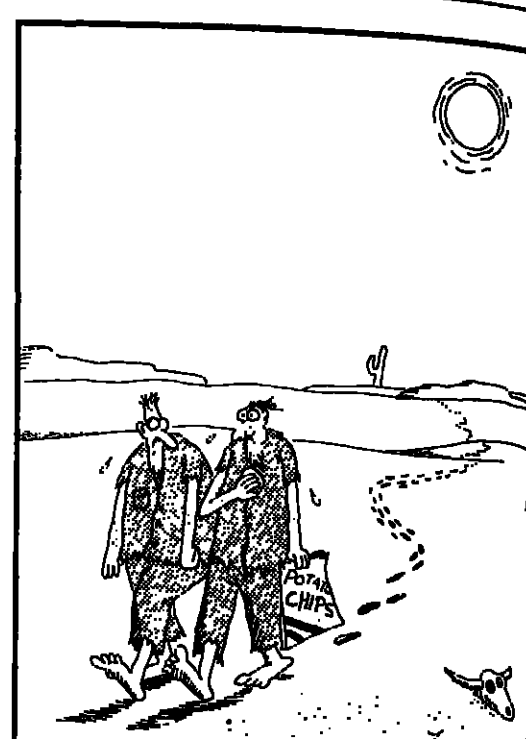
THE JERUSALEM STAR 23



"Come and get it! Coooom and get it! ... It's not going to get any more raw, y'know."



"You gotta check this out, Stuart. Vinnie's over on the couch pulling the move on Zeida Schwartz—but he's talkin' to the wrong end."

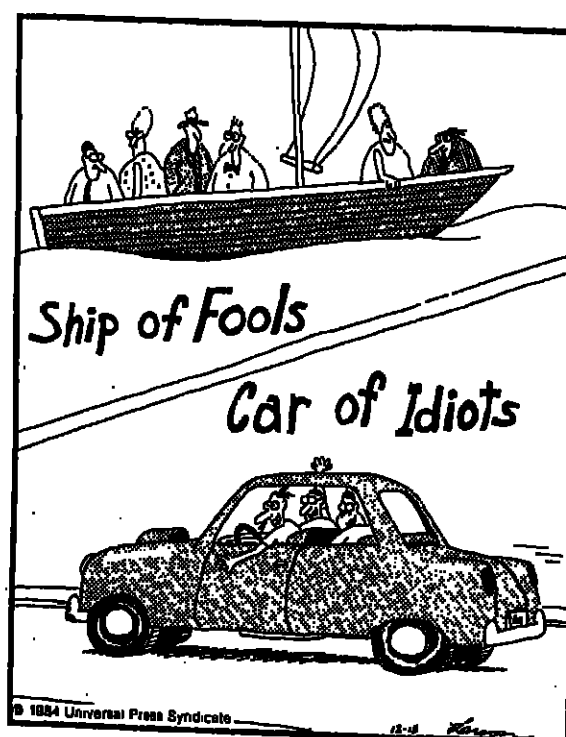


"Uh-oh, I've got a feeling I shouldn't have been munching on these things for the last mile."

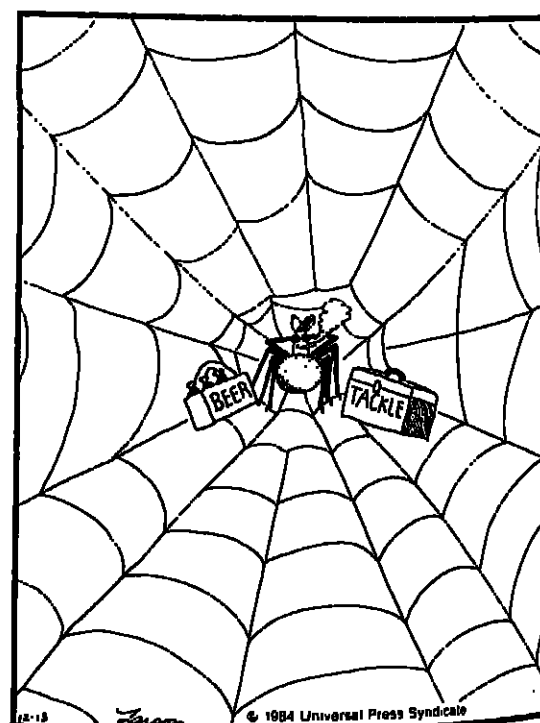
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



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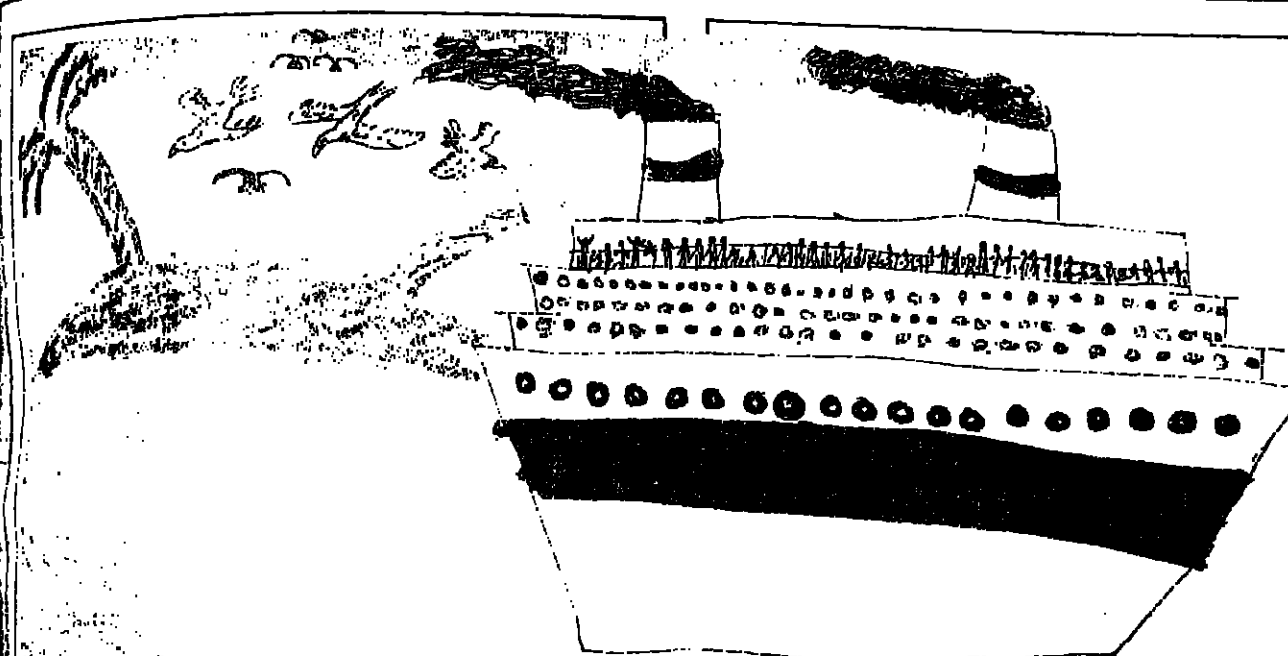


"Here, Fill C'moni ... Faster, Fill!"



"Hold on there! I think you misunderstood—I'm Al Tilley ... the bum."

26 MAY 1988



Children's contributions

"A sea cruise" was sent to The Star by 13-year-old Mahmoud Jamal

Friends of
The Star

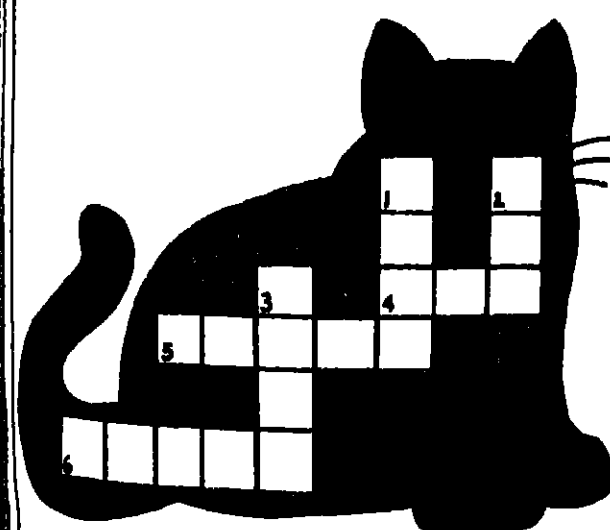


Age: 14
Hobby: painting and reading



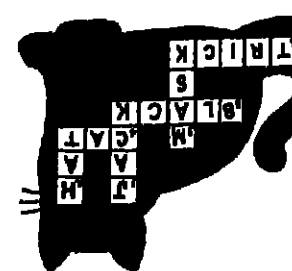
Age: 10
Hobby: Soccer

1. BLACK CAT CROSSWORD



ACROSS
4. A black _____ is often kept by a witch as a pet.
5. Hallowe'en colors are orange and _____.
6. _____ or treat.
DOWN
1. _____ o'-lantern
2. A witch wears a pointed _____.
3. You wear a _____ on Hallowe'en.

Solution



The Poky Little Puppy

By
Janette Sebring Lowrey
Illustrated By
Gustaf Tenggren

Part III

But when they looked down at the grassy place near the bottom of the hill, there he was, running round and round, his nose to the ground.

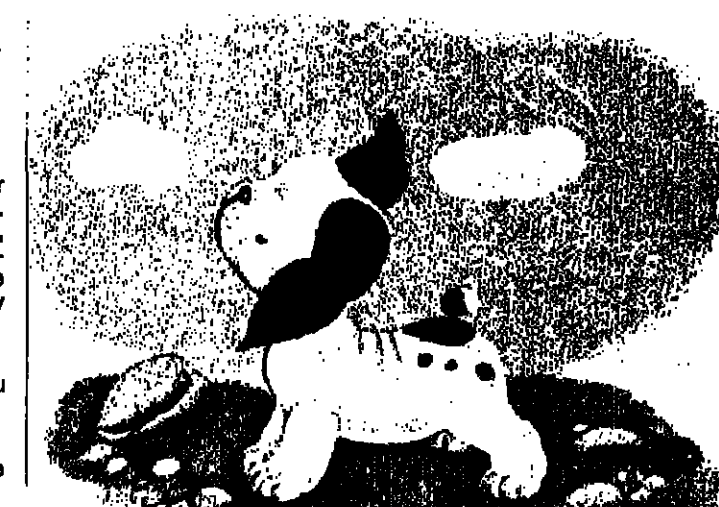
"What is he doing?" the four little puppies asked one another. And down they went to see, roly-poly, pell-mell, tumble-bumble, till they came to the green grass; and there they stopped short.

"What in the world are you doing?" they asked.

"I smell something!" said the poky little puppy.

Then the four little puppies began to sniff, and they smelled it, too.

"Rice pudding!" they said.



And home they went, as fast as they could go, over the bridge, up the road, through the meadow, and under the fence.

And there, sure enough, was dinner waiting for them, with rice pudding for dessert.

to be continued next week

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